The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
In the Matter of the North American Fire Insurance Company.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, a second and final dividend or distributive payment of four cents on the dollar of the debts of the late North American Fire Insurance Company, will be made on the 19th day of February, 1873, at the office of the undersigned, receiver of said Company, at No. 1 John-st., in the city of New York.
Dated New York, Jan. 27, 1873.
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.

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MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Blazer Lodge, No. 371, A. F. & A. M., will be held this (Wednesday) evening, in Central Hall, at 7:30 p. m. E. G. BOWKER, Sec.

WASHINGTON.

Further Details of the Credit Mobilier Investigations.

What Ames' Memorandum Book Revealed.

Entries of Three Transactions With Vice President Colfax.

The South Bend Statesman Denies all of Ames' Allegations.

The House Passes Farnsworth's Two-Cent Postage Bill.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMES' MEMORANDUM BOOK.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 11.—The attendance at Judge Poland's Committee Room was unusually large this morning, the attraction being Oakes Ames' little book and the revelations it was supposed to contain. Vice President Colfax, who was of all others most interested, was present early with his counsel, Judge Hale, of New York. Ames came in rather late, a fact of which Judge Poland was not slow in reminding him. He confessed judgment, and immediately took his seat opposite Colfax. Ames' appearance was the signal for business, and the members of the Committee adjusted themselves for work. When Ames ran his hands into his capacious pockets, all eyes were strained to catch a glimpse of the book, which it was supposed he would produce. He did bring out a small diary, but it was not the original from which so many copies have been taken, and which was expected to contain additional facts about the transactions between Ames and Congressmen in Credit Mobilier stock. To the utter amazement of the Committee, and the manifest disappointment of the curious crowd, Ames soon gave Judge Poland to understand that he had not brought the original memorandum book with him. Imitating the example of Colfax, Ames had answered the aid of counsel, and the book was in the possession of the lawyer. This lawyer proved to be Horace F. Clarke, President of the Union Pacific Railroad. Judge Poland was inexorable in his demand for the book, and would not allow the proceedings to go on till it was produced. The Sergeant-at-Arms was despatched in search of Clarke, and found that gentleman at breakfast. It appears that Ames was under the impression that Colfax's counsel would cross-examine him first, and that Colfax himself would explain how he came by the $1,200, if he did not get it from Ames. It was very clear that Ames wanted Colfax to show his hand first, in order that he might the more effectually trip him up with the record of his little book, but Poland would not care to examine in this manner, and so the original memorandum book had to be produced. The entries in it seemed to be scrawling memoranda written within pencil and to run past the printed diary dates, so that the book contained memoranda for 1869 as well as 1868. The closest attention was given as the Credit Mobilier entries concerning members of Congress were read out. The developments did not come up to expectation, the only new matter of any special import being that early in January, 1869, of $1,500 paid Schuyler Colfax in certificate bonds, with interest on the same in cash to the amount of $75. It contained a large amount of private matter in no way connected with Credit Mobilier, and Ames insisted that this part of it should not be examined by the Committee.

Judge Poland thought that the purpose of the investigation would be best served by allowing the Committee to go through the entire book. They were to be the judges of what was, and what was not, connected with the Credit Mobilier. As soon as the book was placed in the hands of the Committee, they discovered that it verified, in all important particulars, the evidence heretofore given by Ames. Judge Hale, Colfax's counsel, commenced a cross-examination of Ames, with a view to confuse him, and break down his former testimony, but it was useless. The memoranda and the evidence of Ames were there, and it became painfully evident that no amount of legal technicalities could obliterate them. At every step the case of Colfax became more hopelessly involved, and even his friends among the spectators could not shut their eyes to the fact that he had made a mistake in again appearing before the Committee. Baffled at every attempt to break the force of Ames' testimony, Judge Hale made an effort to open up that part of the case relating to Ames' famous letters to M'Comb, but Poland quickly informed him that they did not propose to go over the whole case again. He was there to represent Colfax, and if he had anything to show in that case he was at liberty to proceed. Hale was rather curtly informed that the letters to M'Comb did not affect the case of Mr. Colfax. Contrary to general expectation, no attempt was made by Colfax or his counsel to explain how he came by the $1,200 for which Ames swears that he gave Colfax a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms. The paying teller of that office was placed on the stand, but when questioned, he could not swear to whom he had paid the check.

The evening session of the Committee, whereat Mr. Colfax was understood to explain his possession of the $1,200, is regarded as even more unfortunate. Colfax's explanation is voted "too thin," and when he concluded, a general smile of incredulity passed over the countenances of the spectators. Instead of helping his case, it is the general opinion that he injured it.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the Credit Mobilier Committee number two, returned here last night, and will resume the taking of testimony regarding the Union Pacific Railroad. An important consultation of the Committee was held in secret session to-day, at which were present Messrs. Wilson, Hoar, and Shellabarger, and it is understood that a decisive course was marked out regarding the report, which will be ready in a day or two. The Committee are now waiting the return of General G. M. Dodge, who is understood to be in Texas. He has been written and telegraphed to in vain, and a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms has been sent in pursuit of him, with directions to bring him back. It is reported that the Deputy found General Dodge engaged with his duties on the Southern Pacific Road some distance from ordinary communication. The reports, therefore, that General Dodge was on his way here, and that he was daily expected to arrive, were started by the enemies of the investigation for the purpose of misleading the Committee.

Peter M. Dey, a former engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, gave favorable testimony for the Road, but nothing of special interest was elicited. The reports in both Committees will be ready as soon as the testimony is closed.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

The House Judiciary Committee spent the entire session of to-day in discussing the Frelinghuysen Mormon bill, which is in substance the same as that of Delegate Merrill, a synopsis of which recently appeared in the despatches. The third section was reached when the hour of adjournment arrived. There is little danger of a bill being passed this session.

THE WHITE HOUSE

was visited to-day, in accordance with the instructions of the House, by the Committee on Public Buildings, to ascertain whether it is fit for an Executive office, and residence of the President. It was found to be very much crowded, but the nature of the report of the Committee to the House has not been discussed. Some members of the Committee are in favor of adding another story to the building, and thoroughly overhauling and repairing it, in order to make it safe and healthy. Others are for providing a new and suitable building for a Presidential residence, and making the present structure into Executive offices and reception rooms.

THE CANAL REPORT.

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Commerce, appointed a week ago to report upon the various canal projects before the House, submitted their report to the full Committee to-day. The report is almost entirely statistical, is quite voluminous, and covers the James River, and Kanawha and Niagara Falls, the Atlantic and Great Western Canals, and the projected enlargement of the Erie Canal. It was ordered printed to-day, and will be submitted to the House on Thursday next, which day has been set apart for the consideration of this question. In concluding the report the Committee say that, because of incomplete surveys and estimates on the greater part of the projected routes, as well as on account of the short time remaining in which this Congress can take action on a matter of such importance, they cannot recommend any action, and submit the various bills on their merits, with a resolution declaring that early legislation to meet the requirements of the case is demanded. They will then submit a bill for the creation of a Board of Commissioners of Commerce, which is identically the first section of the bill introduced by Mr. Shellabarger, and that was laid on the table a few days ago, with the recommendation that it pass, as under its provisions the Board will collect the information that is necessary to action in the matter of canals, and present it to the next Congress for its guidance.

CALDWELL.

The report in the Caldwell case has been postponed till Thursday next. The Committee on Privileges and Elections have been devoting their leisure time to several legal quibbles raised by the defence, such as the one suggested by Caleb Cushing, to-wit: whether, under the Constitution, the Senate is not limited to acts of bribery committed after a Senator is elected rather than before. It is pretty reliably ascertained that there will be two reports. The majority report will recommend that Caldwell's seat be declared vacant, while the minority report will take the ground that the charges of bribery are not proven. It seems to be a question of much importance, if these two reports are submitted in the manner foreshadowed, whether a two-thirds vote can be obtained to sustain the majority. The report on the Clayton case is instanced, as showing how reluctant the Senate is to expel any one of its members.

POMEROY.

The Pomeroy Investigating Committee met to-day and decided to telegraph to Cashier for York, Simpson, and Horton to come on here as witnesses. The Committee also decided to notify Pomeroy that he could have a hearing to-morrow if he so desired. The case against Pomeroy, as the witnesses summoned will be ready to testify, is substantially as follows: That York made known to Simpson and Horton a plan whereby Pomeroy could be caught; that York was to notify Pomeroy through a third person that he would like to have an interview with him, and that at this interview he should propose to sell his vote; that Pomeroy readily acceded to an interview with York; that prior to his departure to see Pomeroy, in accordance to a previous arrangement made under these circumstances, York submitted to a strict search of his person by Horton and Simpson, when a small sum of money was found thereon and taken possession of by the parties; that after he then accompanied York, it being dark, nearly to the door of the room where Pomeroy was stopping, where they saw him enter; that they waited till he came out, when York exhibited the money which Pomeroy had paid him for his vote. This will substantially be the case of the prosecution. Pomeroy will wait till the case against him is made up, when he will appear before the Committee and make his statement, probably on his honor as a Senator.

A RELIEF BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported back to-day Senator Logan's bill providing for the relief of certain Federal officers who suffered by the great fire in Chicago, with an amendment. The section authorizing the Attorney General to receive secondary evidence in support of the claims of these officials was stricken out, and another substituted therefor, which provides that the Attorney General, in the settlement of Benjamin H. Campbell's accounts, is authorized to allow him $5,760, or so much thereof as the Attorney General may be satisfied was burned in the fire. The accounts of the Marshal occurring before the fire may be settled upon such evidence as shall satisfy the proper accounting officers.

The House bill for the relief of Edmund Jussen, of Chicago, passed to-day.

TREASURY DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the coupons of the two-year notes of 1863, which may hereafter be presented detached from the notes in violation of the notice on said coupons that "this coupon is void if detached from the note except for an authorized officer of the Government," shall be paid the same as if the notes and coupons had been presented together.

PROTESTS.

Petitions have constantly been flowing to Congress this session from citizens of Minnesota remonstrating against the bill now pending in the Senate to legislate with amendments introduced by Senator Pomeroy, by which two hundred thousand acres of agricultural lands were granted to the State of Minnesota to aid in the improvement of the Mississippi River, by building a lock and dam at the Falls of St. Anthony, the land to be selected at the rate of one section in a township, and to be sold to actual settlers at $1.25 per acre. The amended bill provides that pine lands may be selected and sold, in lieu of agricultural lands, the sale to be at auction to the highest bidder; but is wholly silent as to when, where, by whom, and at what minimum price, or on what notice. The most vigorous remonstrances of all came, in a printed form, to the Senate today, and it winds up in the following vigorous manner:

This bill is ostensibly to improve navigation of the Mississippi River below the Falls of St. Anthony. It is a fraud. The Legislature of Minnesota has given all its interest, present and prospective, to the so-called Navigation and Manufacturing Company. Let this bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce, where it properly belongs, and the fraud can be exposed. If it is contemplated to improve navigation of the Mississippi River, let it be done by the Engineer Corps under the direction of the Secretary of War, and not by a jobbing stock company.

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.

General Farnsworth's bill to further amend the postal laws, which passed the House to-day without a discussion, provides: first, that after the 1st of July next all postage or letters shall be charged at the rate of two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. From this is excepted book, magazine, and newspaper manuscripts, and correspondence passing between authors and publishers; and also, correspondence on postal cards. Second, that after the 1st of January next, under such regulation and in such manner as the Postmaster General shall prescribe, the postage provided by law to be paid upon printed matter or mailable matter of the second class shall in all cases be prepaid and collected at the offices respectively where such matter shall be mailed, and the postage on daily newspapers not exceeding four ounces for each copy in weight shall be charged and collected at the rate of 15 cents per quarter. This is a reduction of one-half in the present rates. Third, that weekly newspapers within the respective counties where the same are printed and published may pass through the mail free of postage, and magazine and newspaper manuscripts are declared to belong to the third class of mailable matter. Newspaper exchanges are not interfered with.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

THE MEMORANDUM BOOK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—There was a large audience at the meeting of Judge Poland's Committee this morning. Vice President Colfax and his counsel were present. After waiting half an hour, and Oakes Ames not appearing, as requested, Judge Poland asked if Mr. Colfax was ready to submit his proposed testimony. Judge Hale, Mr. Colfax's counsel, replied that it would be manifest injustice for Mr. Colfax to get on the stand until Ames should complete his testimony.

About 11 o'clock Ames appeared, creating a sensation. Judge Poland inquired if he had the original memorandum, copies of which he had produced before the Committee.

Ames—I understand that evidence is to be put in to impeach my testimony by Mr. Colfax. My friends say that I should have that evidence before I produce my book.

Judge Poland—The Committee think it should be produced now.

Ames—I have left the book with a friend, who has legal knowledge, to examine into the matter.

Poland—Please send and get it now. The proceedings here must be governed by our judgment.

Ames—Horace F. Clarke has the book, sir.

A messenger was despatched for it immediately. There was some disappointment when it was discovered that Ames had not brought his book. His answers as to the whereabouts of Clarke were short and to the point. He manifested the utmost coolness.

While awaiting the return of the messenger, Ames produced a memorandum-book, showing, May 4, 1867, sold G. Bradford 100 shares of Credit Mobilier at par, and gave a discount of 5 per cent; that Senator Patterson paid him for his 30 shares on the 31st of August, 1867. The witness made an entry of Patterson's payment at the time. As to the Iowa Falls & Sioux City stock, he held it as trustee for no one in particular. Subsequently, he let Messrs. Beebe, Gardner, and Aaron Hooper have some, and also let Bingham have $500 or $600 worth.

The Committee took a recess for half an hour.

After the recess, Horace F. Clarke appeared before the Committee, and said, on behalf of Ames, that he would decline to produce the memorandum book. He thought the Committee should not look into private affairs. Clarke, however, allowed a comparison to be made as to the entries in the book, and the testimony of Ames.

Mr. Poland then requested Ames to show such original entries on the books as related to the matters testified about. The first entry was then read, as follows: (it was dated Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1868:) "Henry Wilson to credit by cash seventy dollars on account of the Credit Mobilier stock of America. Then followed an entry under date of Feb. 10, "Paid Henry Wilson 584 dollars." The witness testified that the entries were not in all cases made at the time of the transaction. Under date of June 29, 1868; a statement appears of Henry Wilson's account, showing $1,200 in Union Pacific Railroad bonds, $950 in Cedar Rapids bonds, a calculation of interest, and a check for $223 given him. The witness then turned to Jan. 11, 1868, and read as follows: "Dawes, Credit Mobilier of America, Jan. 11, $800; Jan. 14, $235; total, $1,035." The witness, in explanation of the entry, said the $1,035 was the par value of the stock of any kind that I may pay for, I claim the right to purchase stock in the Credit Mobilier, or Credit Immobilier, if there is one; not for I know of any law prohibiting it. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person gave, or offered to give me one share or twenty shares or two hundred shares in Credit Mobilier, or any other railroad stock, and that unfortunately I have never seen or received to the value of a farthing out of the 210 per cent dividends or the 800 per cent dividends in cash, stock, or bonds you have read about for the past month, now 780 per cent, nor the tenth of 1 per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of it could be purchased it paid, without buying into a prospective lawsuit, it would be a good investment, if it is as valuable a stock as represented, but never having been plaintiff nor defendant in a Court of Justice, I want no stock at any price with a law suit on top of it." It will be seen from these extracts that I publicly claimed, last fall, the right to purchase the stock, and avowed frankly, that I would have been willing to pay for twenty shares if I did not buy into a prospective law suit, but that no possible profits could induce me to involve myself in litigation. Having over four years before this speech voluntarily abandoned a contract to purchase at a rate I had stated, and on the very grounds I had stated, and having no certificate, or ownership of stock in it, my answer to the charges then made are the exact truth, and then I frankly accepted, also, whatever odium might attach to a willingness to purchase, and to hold its stock as I then understood it. I will add that what I then said last September, that neither Oakes Ames or any other person ever gave or offered to give me any of this stock, has been repeatedly printed during this session with the essential word "ever" omitted, entirely changing its sense, Ames having sworn, Dec. 17, in his original statement before the Committee which he declined [See page 21 of the evidence], embodied the exact facts that he could not remember having paid me any dividends, now declares that in June, 1868, a check payable to the initials "S. C." or bearer, for twelve hundred dollars, but not indorsed by me nor anyone else, was paid by him to me as a cash dividend of Credit Mobilier. In answer to this charge, I repeat again that I have not the slightest knowledge, or recollection, or belief, that I ever saw this check, or any other check of Ames, till he presented it before the Committee, nor that I have ever been paid or proffered by him, directly or indirectly, in check, stock, or bonds, $1,200, $100, or $1, on any account whatever. I further state that I have not the slightest knowledge, recollection, or belief, that I ever heard there was or could be any cash dividends on Credit Mobilier, till the discussion of last fall, and I am as positive as to any fact in the past, that Ames never spoke to me of this last dividend, and never paid or proffered to me in person or through any other channel, any check, or money, or bonds on that or any other account. It seems to me impossible and incredible that I should have received the check without remembering that addition to my income, and especially in a check drawn so singularly by initials, and not containing my name at all, nor could I have failed to him when he failed, as I did, during the past letting the $500 go which I had paid him on dividend stock, if he had paid me an overplus of $700. I must add that, until to-day, I have never heard of a certificate for $1,000 of Union Pacific bonds, or the $60 interest on which Ames says he paid me in January, 1869, and I would not have been more astounded to have been charged by him with the assassination of one of his family, than I have been by his charges that he paid me either $1,200 or $60, or any other amount whatever, on stock that I had abandoned. I will add that for over four years I have spoken in my family of this matter exactly as I have described it to the Committee, and my testimony of Jan. 7; namely that I had contracted to purchase, had paid about five hundred dollars; had heard threats and admonitions of litigation about the stock, and had not and had therefore abandoned it without receiving any dividend or certificate, but at the loss of the money I had paid upon it, and of the fact of these conversations, I will produce evidence."

Ames—I now produce the bank deposit of $1,200 in bills for June 22, 1868, and the Committee will remember that I really invited the examination of my bank accounts by stating to them unasked that I kept my accounts at the First National Bank, where all my checks deposited would be found indorsed by me, whether payable to order or bearer. Difficult as it is to recall all transactions of five years in a public man's life, I will state to the Committee where all the money came from, deposited from June 22, 1868, and will add that it was the month immediately succeeding my nomination for the office I now hold, and the total deposit was $1,968.63, and there being no previous deposit later than the 1st of June, it shows that this amount was the accumulation of moneys paid to me during the intervening three weeks. This is also proven by the dates of the checks deposited. One check was for $1,863, dated June 13, signed by J. N. Seymour, since deceased; one for $230, dated June 12, signed by R. C. Cardin, and one for $500, dated June 17, signed by T. Denny & Co., none of them having the slightest connection with the subject of investigation before this Committee. Of deposit, bills of $200, I am positive, were paid by my step-father, Matthews, on account of a debt he owed me. In December, 1867, I paid $488 for a piano bought for his daughter, the check for which is in the bank, and I agreed to wait for most of it until summer, when he expected to be able to pay me. My memorandum, in May, 1868, I had numberless appeals for contributions for political expenses in various localities, for processions, bands, charity, religious aid, &c., and I had promised to contribute very largely and largely as possible to liquidate the expenses of canvass in my sharply-contested State of Indiana. I, therefore, asked Matthews to pay the indebtedness as soon as he could, so as to assist me in meeting those demands incident to my party position, during the month of June, 1868, and as nearly as I can fix the time, about the middle of the month, he paid $300 in bills on account, and early the next month he paid me another instalment, completing the payment, before Congress adjourned, late in July. I am very confident that the $300 formed part of the $1,200 deposited, being part of my cash receipts between the deposits of June 12 and 22. About the time of the payment, as far as I can fix the date, about the middle of June, and very soon after the payment of Matthews, I was opening my letter mail of the breakfast-table, in accordance with my usual custom, and found an envelope with another envelope postmarked New York. On opening the inner envelope I found it contained a letter written by George W. Nesbit, congratulating me most cordially and warmly on my nomination for the Presidency, and saying that the writer desired me confidentially to accept the remittance enclosed to aid me in the heavy expenses of the canvass, but wished it kept entirely private, as neither his family nor any one would ever know it, unless I told them. Enclosed in this was a greenback, or a National Bank note, for $1,000. It was as gratifying as it was liberal, and, holding up the letter and bill, I asked the attention of all my family to it, and then read them the letter. The fact of sending so large a bill by mail was commented upon, and the magnitude of the gift was discussed, when Matthews remarked that he was in good time, referring to the appeal of the Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee for money to aid in the arrangements for the canvass already in active progress. The bill was then passed around from hand to hand, and examined, as I am sure I deposited it with the $200 I had received from Matthews, and purchasing on the very same day, and the bank books show it, a draft for the exact amount of this remittance, and in exact accordance with the donor's wish, and exactly as discussed at my table at the time, sent it at once to the Chairman of the Republican Committee in Indianapolis. Fortunately, this does not rest on my own testimony alone. Living witnesses will tell the Committee that they remember the reception of the bill and the contents of the letter in which it was enclosed, and that it was at once discussed how it could be used to carry out Nesbitt's desire, and the draft presented each several to by the Cashier of the bank proves that the very day I deposited $1,200 in bills I bought and remitted out of my deposit the draft for $1,000 to the Chairman of the Indiana State Committee. That draft, indorsed by Conner, was found in the bank here, and laid before your Committee the next day after the bank deposit was testified to, my counsel at the time promising to connect it with my evidence. My friends at the time suggested as early what he wrote; that it was intended to be confidential, unknown even to his family, and if it was revealed it would have to be by me. He evidently sent it in a bill, the more surely to accomplish the object recalled, and testified that it was his impression that he paid a $1,200 check marked "S. C." to Oakes Ames; thought he paid him in two $500 bills. In talking with Ames during the last thirty hours, the witness had asked him if he did not pay the check to him, and Ames said he thought it was very likely. The witness could not swear he paid the check to Ames.

The Committee took a recess until 7 o'clock.

RADCLIFF'S LETTER.

The Committee reassembled at 7 p. m., and Vice President Colfax read the following letter from a gentleman, whom he declared to be the best parliamentarian in the United States:

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES, Feb. 10.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax:

DEAR SIR: At your request, I have examined the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the session of Congress commencing December, 1867, and ending July, 1868, as reported in the *Congressional Globe*. I have examined all your rulings as Speaker on every proposition made during the entire session by the Hon. E. B. Washburne and the Hon. C. C. Washburne, in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad, and find no ruling made by you that was not, in my judgment, commanded and justified by parliamentary law. Very respectfully,

JOHN M. RADCLIFF,
Journal Clerk House of Representatives.

COLFAX'S SPEECH.

Mr. Colfax then addressed the Committee, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Last fall I was one of a number of persons in public life charged with having been bribed by gifts of stock in the Credit Mobilier, from which enormous dividends had been received, and for which certain legislation had been procured. I replied to those charges in a speech at South Bend, Sept. 26, 1872, in which, after showing that the most important part of the legislation had been enacted four years before the alleged bribery, I responded to a personal attack, as follows, which I read from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, of the 28th day:

"Never having in my life a dollar of stock of any kind that I may for, I claim the right to purchase stock in the Credit Mobilier, or Credit Immobilier, if there is one; not for I know of any law prohibiting it. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person gave, or offered to give me one share or twenty shares or two hundred shares in Credit Mobilier, or any other railroad stock, and that unfortunately I have never seen or received to the value of a farthing out of the 210 per cent dividends or the 800 per cent dividends in cash, stock, or bonds you have read about for the past month, now 780 per cent, nor the tenth of 1 per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of it could be purchased it paid, without buying into a prospective lawsuit, it would be a good investment, if it is as valuable a stock as represented, but never having been plaintiff nor defendant in a Court of Justice, I want no stock at any price with a law suit on top of it." It will be seen from these extracts that I publicly claimed, last fall, the right to purchase the stock, and avowed frankly, that I would have been willing to pay for twenty shares if I did not buy into a prospective law suit, but that no possible profits could induce me to involve myself in litigation. Having over four years before this speech voluntarily abandoned a contract to purchase at a rate I had stated, and on the very grounds I had stated, and having no certificate, or ownership of stock in it, my answer to the charges then made are the exact truth, and then I frankly accepted, also, whatever odium might attach to a willingness to purchase, and to hold its stock as I then understood it. I will add that what I then said last September, that neither Oakes Ames or any other person ever gave or offered to give me any of this stock, has been repeatedly printed during this session with the essential word "ever" omitted, entirely changing its sense, Ames having sworn, Dec. 17, in his original statement before the Committee which he declined [See page 21 of the evidence], embodied the exact facts that he could not remember having paid me any dividends, now declares that in June, 1868, a check payable to the initials "S. C." or bearer, for twelve hundred dollars, but not indorsed by me nor anyone else, was paid by him to me as a cash dividend of Credit Mobilier. In answer to this charge, I repeat again that I have not the slightest knowledge, or recollection, or belief, that I ever saw this check, or any other check of Ames, till he presented it before the Committee, nor that I have ever been paid or proffered by him, directly or indirectly, in check, stock, or bonds, $1,200, $100, or $1, on any account whatever. I further state that I have not the slightest knowledge, recollection, or belief, that I ever heard there was or could be any cash dividends on Credit Mobilier, till the discussion of last fall, and I am as positive as to any fact in the past, that Ames never spoke to me of this last dividend, and never paid or proffered to me in person or through any other channel, any check, or money, or bonds on that or any other account. It seems to me impossible and incredible that I should have received the check without remembering that addition to my income, and especially in a check drawn so singularly by initials, and not containing my name at all, nor could I have failed to him when he failed, as I did, during the past letting the $500 go which I had paid him on dividend stock, if he had paid me an overplus of $700. I must add that, until to-day, I have never heard of a certificate for $1,000 of Union Pacific bonds, or the $60 interest on which Ames says he paid me in January, 1869, and I would not have been more astounded to have been charged by him with the assassination of one of his family, than I have been by his charges that he paid me either $1,200 or $60, or any other amount whatever, on stock that I had abandoned. I will add that for over four years I have spoken in my family of this matter exactly as I have described it to the Committee, and my testimony of Jan. 7; namely that I had contracted to purchase, had paid about five hundred dollars; had heard threats and admonitions of litigation about the stock, from which enormous dividends had been received, and for which certain legislation had been procured. I replied to those charges in a speech at South Bend, Sept. 26, 1872, in which, after showing that the most important part of the legislation had been enacted four years before the alleged bribery, I responded to a personal attack, as follows, which I read from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, of the 28th day:

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Ames—I now produce the bank deposit of $1,968 in bills for June 22, 1868, and the Committee will remember that I really invited the examination of my bank accounts by stating to them unasked that I kept my accounts at the First National Bank, where all my checks deposited would be found indorsed by me, whether payable to order or bearer. Difficult as it is to recall all transactions of five years in a public man's life, I will state to the Committee where all the money came from, deposited from June 22, 1868, and will add that it was the month immediately succeeding my nomination for the office I now hold, and the total deposit was $1,968.63, and there being no previous deposit later than the 1st of June, it shows that this amount was the accumulation of moneys paid to me during the intervening three weeks. This is also proven by the dates of the checks deposited. One check was for $1,863, dated June 13, signed by J. N. Seymour, since deceased; one for $230, dated June 12, signed by R. C. Cardin, and one for $500, dated June 17, signed by T. Denny & Co., none of them having the slightest connection with the subject of investigation before this Committee. Of deposit, bills of $200, I am positive, were paid by my step-father, Matthews, on account of a debt he owed me. In December, 1867, I paid $488 for a piano bought for his daughter, the check for which is in the bank, and I agreed to wait for most of it until summer, when he expected to be able to pay me. My memorandum, in May, 1868. I had numberless appeals for contributions for political expenses in various localities, for processions, bands, charity, religious aid, &c., and I had promised to contribute very largely and largely as possible to liquidate the expenses of canvass in my sharply-contested State of Indiana. I, therefore, asked Matthews to pay the indebtedness as soon as he could, so as to assist me in meeting those demands incident to my party position, during the month of June, 1868, and as nearly as I can fix the time, about the middle of the month, he paid $300 in bills on account, and early the next month he paid me another instalment, completing the payment, before Congress adjourned, late in July. I am very confident that the $300 formed part of the $1,200 deposited, being part of my cash receipts between the deposits of June 12 and 22. About the time of the payment, as far as I can fix the date, about the middle of June, and very soon after the payment of Matthews, I was opening my letter mail of the breakfast-table, in accordance with my usual custom, and found an envelope with another envelope postmarked New York. On opening the inner envelope I found it contained a letter written by George W. Nesbit, congratulating me most cordially and warmly on my nomination for the Presidency, and saying that the writer desired me confidentially to accept the remittance enclosed to aid me in the heavy expenses of the canvass, but wished it kept entirely private, as neither his family nor any one would ever know it, unless I told them. Enclosed in this was a greenback, or a National Bank note, for $1,000. It was as gratifying as it was liberal, and, holding up the letter and bill, I asked the attention of all my family to it, and then read them the letter. The fact of sending so large a bill by mail was commented upon, and the magnitude of the gift was discussed, when Matthews remarked that he was in good time, referring to the appeal of the Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee for money to aid in the arrangements for the canvass already in active progress. The bill was then passed around from hand to hand, and examined, as I am sure I deposited it with the $200 I had received from Matthews, and purchasing on the very same day, and the bank books show it, a draft for the exact amount of this remittance, and in exact accordance with the donor's wish, and exactly as discussed at my table at the time, sent it at once to the Chairman of the Republican Committee in Indianapolis. Fortunately, this does not rest on my own testimony alone. Living witnesses will tell the Committee that they remember the reception of the bill and the contents of the letter in which it was enclosed, and that it was at once discussed how it could be used to carry out Nesbitt's desire, and the draft presented each several to by the Cashier of the bank proves that the very day I deposited $1,200 in bills I bought and remitted out of my deposit the draft for $1,000 to the Chairman of the Indiana State Committee. That draft, indorsed by Conner, was found in the bank here, and laid before your Committee the next day after the bank deposit was testified to, my counsel at the time promising to connect it with my evidence. My friends at the time suggested as early as last winter, since deceased, my step-father, Mr. Matthews, and my half sister,

HYDE PARK MUST SUBMIT.

Another Victory for the Fertilizing Company.

Notwithstanding Its Business Is Offensive, It Must Not Be Interfered With.

Judge Farwell Decides that It Was Chartered to Carry On a Nuisance,

And that the Good of Chicago Demands the Maintenance of the Manufactory.

Yesterday morning Judge Farwell, of the Circuit Court, gave the following opinion in the case of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company vs. the Trustees of the town of Hyde Park:

THE DECISION.

This is a bill filed by the Northwestern Fertilizing Company against the village of Hyde Park and its Trustees, for an injunction to prevent them from interfering with the business of that Company now being carried on within the corporate limits of Hyde Park, the complainants claiming that, under its charter, it has a right to continue its business, and that the defendants, without authority of law sufficient for that purpose, have declared the business carried on by complainant to be a nuisance, have caused employes of the Company to be fined and arrested, and that they threaten to break up the business and drive it away from the village and, that they will succeed in so doing, and will thereby cause great and irreparable damage to complainant unless they shall be restrained by the injunction of Court.

The statements of the bill show that the business which the complainants carry on at Hyde Park is a nuisance, as well by the common law, as by our general statutes, and by the ordinances of the village of Hyde Park, so that the only ground on which the complainants can claim the right to continue their business is that under their charter their business is authorized, and cannot be thus interfered with. The defendants in substance admit that they are doing the things complained of, and that they do intend to break up and drive away this business, but claim that by the act under which they are organized as a municipal corporation, or village, and under their general police power, they are not only authorized, but that it is their duty to do all that they have done or propose to do in the premises. And it is also claimed by the defendants that the complainants have not conducted their business in a careful or proper manner, so that their works may not be unnecessarily offensive. This, however, is denied by the complainants, who allege that they have used proper care, and they admit it is their duty to conduct their works with all prower care, so that really the whole question in dispute between these parties is not whether the complainants are conducting their business in a proper manner, but whether they have a right to carry it on at all. I am not unmindful of the important questions involved, or the general anxiety as to the result.

On the one hand, one of our most prosperous and promising suburban towns is contending for its right to drive away a nuisance, which, if permitted to remain and grow with the growth of the city which supplies material for it, will, as they must, and perhaps not without reason, prove a great annoyance, endangering the health, if not the lives, of the inhabitants, depreciate property, and retard the growth of their town, and naturally the inhabitants of that neighborhood, and persons interested in property there desire to see the town successful in its efforts in that behalf. On the other hand, we see the complainant, having obtained their charter, and having invested their money and established their business; and back of them the packers, looking to the works of the complainant as the only practicable outlet and means of relief which will enable them to carry on their business here; and back of all, the City of Chicago, at a loss to know what else can be done with the offal of the slaughter-houses and other refuse animal matter, already so large, and constantly increasing.

It appears that, in the year 1865, Wahl Brothers & Lighthall, having been for many years engaged in the manufacture of glue from hoofs and other parts of slaughtered animals, were induced to engage in the business of converting the offal received from the packers, and from the city, into an agricultural fertilizer, and establishing works for that purpose at Ainsworth, on the Calumet River; that little was then known of the manner in which said business should be carried on, and the business itself was an experiment. The place where they located was a wilderness, and they might reasonably have supposed that they would be able to prosecute their work there without objection from, or annoyance to, any one. The experiments and operations were, so far, satisfactory and successful, and the growth of their business was such that in March, 1867, they applied for and obtained from the Legislature, a charter, in and of which Christian Wahl, Louis Wahl, and John A. Lighthall, and their successors, were incorporated for a term of fifty years, under the name of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, capital stock to be $50,000, with power to increase to an amount not exceeding $250,000. In addition to the ordinary powers contained in private charters of this description, are these two sections:

SECTION 4. Said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to establish and maintain chemical and other dye works at the place designated herein, for the purpose of manufacturing and converting dead animals and other animal matter into an agricultural fertilizer, and into other chemical products by means of chemical, mechanical, or other purposes.

SEC. 5. The said chemical works shall be established in Cook County, Illinois, at any point south of the dividing line between Townships 37 and 38. The said corporation may establish and maintain depots in the City of Chicago, in said county, for the purpose of receiving and carrying off, from and out of the said city, any and all offal, dead animals and other animal matter, which they may buy or own, or which may be delivered to them by the city authorities and other persons.

The Company organized under this charter, invested the required capital, purchased and took possession of the property and works of Wahl Brothers & Lighthall, at Ainsworth, established and maintained depots in the City of Chicago, and have continued the business up to the present time.

The question now to be considered is, what powers does this charter confer? What is the nature of the franchise which the complainants have under it? Does it offer merely a corporate existence with no other or greater right as to carrying on the business therein mentioned, than an individual could have without any charter or express authority of law? Are they subject to the police regulations of any municipal corporation within whose territory their business, or any part of it, may be carried on? Or, on the other hand, does this charter secure to the complainant the right to carry on the business therein mentioned, at the points therein designated, or selected under the charter, free from interference, provided they carry on such business in a useful and proper manner?

This is a question not free from difficulty. Unfortunate results must often follow whichever way it may be decided. After carefully considering the arguments of counsel, and after examining the cases referred to, and whatever law I have been able to find touching the point in question, I am of opinion that the charter secures to the complainant the right to carry on the business at the points and in the manner therein specified, and that the police powers to be exercised by the village of Hyde Park, or by the City of Chicago, must be exercised in a manner not to destroy the chartered rights of the Company. When the charter was given them, the things which they were therein authorized to do, could not have been done by them or by individuals without permission or authority of law, to be given by the Legislature, or a Municipal corporation having police power.

By the general statute of the State, it was made criminal for any person to establish any offensive trade or manufacture or business, and he was liable to punishment therefor, and the nuisance so created by him could be abated. Without the protection of their charter, complainants would have had no right to establish or maintain depots in the City of Chicago for the purpose of receiving and carrying off from and out of the city, offal and dead animals. The whole business is offensive, from the time they commence collecting together their material in Chicago, to the time they complete the manufacturing process at Ainsworth. The Company is not chartered to carry on an inoffensive trade. It is chartered to carry on a nuisance. Whether a company should be chartered for such a purpose, whether such a business should be allowed to be carried on, were proper subjects for the consideration of the Legislature, and we may presume that they gave these questions due consideration.

In one sense, it may with propriety be said that the granting of the charter was itself a police regulation; that it was an effort to find some practicable way in which the offal of a great city could be disposed of. By granting that charter, they invited the corporators to take hold of the enterprise, to invest their money, to build their depots, to establish their works, to make their experiments, to enter into contracts to carry on their business. That charter, as between the State and the corporators, is a contract, which neither good faith nor constitutional law will allow the State, or any municipal corporation acting under it, to violate or disregard. By this I do not mean that this corporation is placed beyond the reach of the law, or that it has rights secured to it which cannot be taken away, although the safety of the public may require it. The safety of the people is the supreme law.

Under the right of eminent domain, chartered rights may be taken as well as any other property, when acquired for public purposes, but the Constitution provides that in such cases compensation shall be made; and, in order to take property under the right of eminent domain, it must appear that this right of the owner to compensation is secured to him, or that there is some reasonable provision made, under which he will be able to get the compensation to which he is entitled. On this point, I speak with more diffidence; but in the absence of any authorities directly in point, I do not hesitate to say that I think it to be a safe and reasonable ruling.

But in the case before us, this question does not necessarily arise, inasmuch as the Legislature has not by any direct action, manifested any intention to take from this Company the franchise secured by its charter. It cannot be held sufficient to enable the village of Hyde Park to break up the business of this Company and to prevent it from doing the things which the Legislature expressly authorized it to do, to produce a general statute giving that village the right to declare what shall be nuisances, to abate them, and to punish by a fine those who may create them. It is a well settled rule of construction that if the Legislature seeks to take away any chartered rights, it must be done by express terms. The intention must be clear, and not left to inference. This charter creates a corporation in which the public have an interest. It is a private corporation, but, if successful in its efforts and business, it may largely conduce to the public welfare. Its general purposes and objects are such that there can be no doubt but that the Legislature would have been justified, if necessary, in authorizing a condemnation of land, both for its depots in Chicago, and for its works at Ainsworth, and for a right-of-way from one to the other. It is as truly a public enterprise as the building of a railroad, or the supply of a town with water or gas, or providing for its sewerage. When the Legislature, by acts of incorporation, invites energy and skill and capital to take hold of such enterprises, it is not for municipal corporations in the exercise of their police powers, to destroy or unreasonably to interfere with the carrying on of the business which is secured by those private charters.

If Hyde Park, under its general police powers, can prevent this company and its employes from bringing the material, upon which it operates, into or through that town, and can declare the manufactory itself a nuisance, and abate it, what is to prevent the village from declaring, if they should choose so to do, the laying or maintaining of any railroad track across or along any of their streets, or the running of cars upon such tracks, or the erecting and maintaining of telegraph poles on the line of the highway, a nuisance, and abate them, and punish the offenders? To lay such tracks, and run the cars, to put up the telegraph poles, would be committing a nuisance, were it not that by authority of Legislature these acts are authorized. If Hyde Park can do this, all the other towns adjoining the city of Chicago can do the same, and by public regulations, so-called, lines of travel and of business which enter here, can be cut, the prosperity of the city destroyed, and the commerce of the country seriously affected. It cannot be that the Legislature ever intended to place a great city at the mercy of its suburbs.

But it is objected on the part of the defendants that this Court has not jurisdiction to grant the relief prayed for in the bill, I think the objection should not be sustained. If I am correct in the view which I have taken of the substantial rights of the complainant under its charter, then it should be protected in those rights, and the defendant should not be allowed to break up its business, either by means of vexatious persecutions or by proceedings to destroy its works under pretence of abating a nuisance. The invasion of a corporate franchise is itself a nuisance at common law, and may be prevented by injunction. Great and irreparable damage would be sustained by the complainants and by the packing interest, and by the City of Chicago, if the defendants were allowed, without just right in the midst of the packing season, to thus suddenly arrest this immense business. They should not be allowed to suddenly dam up this outlet, and throw back upon the city this vast mass of animal matter, to breed disease and death to its inhabitants. The stream should be allowed to run on in its accustomed channel, until the question can be fairly contested. The Courts are open to the defendant as well as to the complainant.

If the complainants are carrying on their works contrary to the law, and if, in point of fact, they are maintaining a nuisance, they can be indicted for it, and a bill could be filed, and they could be enjoined. Either of these proceedings would be natural and proper, but it seems to me that the authorities of Hyde Park, by proceeding to arrest and fine the laborers and men employed upon the cars, or at the works, instead of directly attacking the operations of the Company, and the men responsible for, and controlling the business, are endeavoring to do indirectly what they may not do directly.

I, therefore, hold the motion to dissolve the temporary injunction be overruled, and the order can be entered accordingly.

MR. HITCHCOCK,

counsel for the defendants, asked the Court to so modify the injunction as to enable the village to proceed consistently with the opinion of the Court. He understood it to be conceded that they could provide such regulations, and enforce such police regulations as would prevent the Company's carrying on its business in a reckless or a negligent manner, so as to make a nuisance when there was no necessity for it. The injunction restrained all interference, and they desired to have it so modified that they could enforce those regulations which required the complainants to conduct their business properly.

THE COURT SAID

that if the injunction was so broad as to have that effect, it should be modified.

MR. HITCHCOCK

would like to have the Court modify it at once, believing that there was no difference of opinion between counsel on that subject.

MR. SWETT,

for the complainants, thought that the counsel might agree upon some modification which would suit all sides.

MR. SIDNEY SMITH,

for the defendant, declined to accede to any such arrangement, and the Court finally decided to take up the matter this morning, to see what modifications, if any, shall be made in the injunction.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Weekly and Monthly Mortality Reports—Remarks of the Sanitary Superintendent.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Samuel Hoard in the chair. Dr. Rauch presented his weekly mortality report, which showed the following facts: The total number of deaths for the week was 137, for the preceding week 171, showing a decrease of 34. The principal causes of death, with decedents, were as follows: Bronchitis, 8; consumption, 10; convulsions, 17; fevers, 9; meningitis, 8; pneumonia, 10; small-pox, 8; suicide, 2. The general health of the city is considered good. With regard to small-pox, the report is minute in detail. The number of infected houses during the week has decreased, the greatest change being in the South Division. Nearly all the cases for the week were reported during the first four days, the influence of the cold weather being felt perceptibly. The increase in the number of deaths by small-pox is great, and is owing to the intensely cold weather. Of those that died, five refused vaccination, and three of them but just arrived in the city. Only one of the decedents was born in the United States, the remainder being foreigners. In the same time last year we had 16 deaths. St. Louis for the same time had 60 deaths. The Superintendent predicts a great decrease for the present week. Dr. Rauch urges the necessity for a new small-pox hospital immediately.

The report was placed on file.

The monthly report showed the total number of deaths to be 710; males, 386; females, 324; married, 246; single, 464; colored, 11; white, 699. The most fatal diseases with the deaths resulting were: Bronchitis, 29; consumption, 50; convulsions, 96; fever, 57; small-pox, 64. There was an increase of one death as compared with the previous month. The average of daily deaths was 23. Compared with the number of deaths for 1872, there was a great increase. The mean temperature was 6½ degrees lower than for the corresponding month last year, while there were 2 inches more rain. There is an increase of 53 cases of small-pox over the month of December. The effect of the extreme weather during the month was observable in the increase of deaths during the last week.

The Board adjourned.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Woman Suffrage Association gave another of their drawing-room entertainments yesterday afternoon in the pleasant parlors of Mrs. Sanford, No. 490 Michigan avenue. It is a pleasant feature of these little diversions that they are always held in pleasant parlors, and among agreeable surroundings. A limited number of ladies were in attendance, and there was a noticeable absence of personal ornament, as unusual as it was commendable. There was not the sparkle of a jewel, and not a glimmer of gold to be seen. It is conjectured that, with a devotion worthy of Roman and Carthaginian dames, the devotees of Suffrage had laid all these fripperies upon the altar of a noble cause. Mrs. Fernando Jones showed, by her presence, the noble persistence in lofty effort which characterizes all her conduct. Mrs. Willard was absent on account of severe illness. Mrs. Judge Waite was detained at home by things of great moment, the reporter is allowed to presume. Several ladies, recently come to Chicago, appeared as new accessions to the cause.

The President, Mrs. Jones, stated that it was a special meeting of the Executive Committee, called for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the annual meeting, and read a letter from Miss Susan B. Anthony, saying that she would be present, if desired, and make an address.

It was resolved that she should be invited formally, and also that Mrs. Matilda Jocelyn Gage, of Syracuse, N. Y., should be requested to come and make a speech.

Mrs. Gage is said to be an accomplished orator, and to have done what the female suffragists call "good work" for the cause during the recent Presidential campaign.

It was further stated that Miss Hewlett, who has recently been enrolled among the briefless barristers of the city, would speak briefly.

The following ladies were appointed a general Committee of Arrangements, to secure a place of meeting and attend to all preliminary business: Mrs. E. J. Loomis, Miss Doctress McGee, Mrs. Young, Mrs. C. V. Waite, and Mrs. VanWinkle.

It was intimated that the meeting would be held at Myers' Opera House, and that a small admission fee would be charged.

The meeting adjourned.

—"West Virginia deferred certificates" have got down to 14 cents on the dollar, the lowest figures yet reached.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

Another Chapter Growing Out of the Great Fire.

The Right of Companies to Demand an Immediate Proof of Loss.

Validity of the One-Year Clause in Policies.

Important Decision by Judge Blodgett.

The following important opinion was delivered by Judge Blodgett, in the United States District Court, yesterday morning:

Several questions of importance in the settlement of the affairs of the Firemen's Insurance Company, as well as other bankrupt insurance companies now in this Court, have been certified up from the Register for the opinion and direction of the Court. The policies issued by the Firemen's Insurance Company contain the following clauses:

NINTH—Persons sustaining loss or damage by fire shall forthwith give notice of said loss to the Company, and as soon thereafter as possible render a particular account of such loss, signed and sworn to by them, stating whether any and what other insurance has been made on the same property—giving copies of the written portion of all policies thereon; also the actual cash value of the property and their interests therein; for what purpose and by whom the building insured, or containing the property insured, and the several parts thereof, were used at the same time of the loss; when and how the fire originated; and shall also produce a certificate, under the hand and seal of a Magistrate or Notary Public nearest to the place of the fire, not concerned in the loss as a creditor or otherwise, not related to the assured, stating that he has examined the circumstances attending the loss; knows the character and circumstances of the assured, and verily believes that the assured has without fraud sustained loss on the property insured to the amount which such Magistrate or Notary Public shall certify. The assured shall, if required, submit to an examination or examinations under oath by any person appointed by the Company, and subscribe to such examinations when reduced to writing, and shall also produce their books of account and other vouchers, and exhibit the same for examination at the office of the Company, and permit extracts and copies thereof to be made. The assured shall also produce certified copies of all bills and invoices, the invoices of which have been lost, and shall exhibit all that remains of the property which was covered by this policy, damaged or not damaged, for examination, to any person or persons named by the Company.

TWELFTH—It is furthermore hereby expressly provided and mutually agreed, that no suit or action against this Company, for the recovery of any claim by virtue of this policy, shall be sustainable in any Court of law or chancery unless such suit or action shall be commenced within twelve months next after the loss shall occur, and, should any suit or action be commenced against this Company after the expiration of the aforesaid twelve months, the lapse of time shall be taken and deemed as conclusive evidence against the validity of such claims, any statute of limitations to the contrary notwithstanding.

These clauses, with some slight modifications of phraseology, have been inserted for many years past in nearly all policies issued by fire insurance companies, and their binding effect as essential parts of the contract have been frequently sustained by the Courts.

The ninth clause imposes a condition precedent to be performed by the assured before any right of action accrues under the policy. It is true, the Company may waive the performance of this condition, and many cases are found in the books where the Courts have decided what acts amounted to a waiver in those cases, but the principle is well established that, unless waived by the Company, the notice and proofs of loss must be furnished by the assured, as a prerequisite to his right of action on the policy. The questions now submitted to the Court are as follows:

1. Ought the Assignee to allow and pay a claim for a loss arising under a policy where no proof of loss, as required by the ninth clause, has been submitted to the Company or Assignee, nor any proof of debt made before the Assignee, or suit commenced in the proceedings in bankruptcy within twelve months after the loss occurred?

2. Ought the Assignee to allow and pay a claim for a loss arising under a policy where the assured has furnished either to the Company before adjudication, or to the Assignee afterwards, the proofs of loss required by the ninth clause of the policy, but has not proved his claim in bankruptcy or commenced suit within twelve months?

3. Ought the Assignee to pay such claim where no proofs of loss have been furnished either to the Company or Assignee, but the assured has proved a claim in bankruptcy in the ordinary form prescribed by the rules within twelve months after the loss occurred?

There can be no doubt that the terms and conditions of the policy remain binding upon the assured to the same extent whether the Company is adjudicated bankrupt or remains solvent; in other words, the policy-holder must recover, if at all, by the terms of his contract.

The ninth clause was undoubtedly adopted by the insurance companies for the purpose of compelling the assured to furnish the Company with all the facts and details in regard to the nature and extent of the loss sustained, and a full disclosure of all the circumstances affecting the right to indemnity, and the Assignee in bankruptcy, who must be supposed to be an entire stranger to the transaction up to the time of his appointment, must certainly need the information called for by this clause much more than the Company, who, through its agents and officers, placed the risk. They may be presumed to know something about the nature of the risk and probable loss under it, but no such knowledge can be presumed against the Assignee. It is the duty of the assured to furnish such proof as the terms of his policy require, and bring himself within the terms of his contract. As I said before, the Company, by its officers, can waive this proof, but I am very clear that an Assignee can make no such waiver. His duty requires him to allow and pay no claim for a loss unless the assured first furnishes all the proofs and submits, on request, to an examination provided for in the policy. As an officer of the Court, he can allow no claim or debt upon his own information or knowledge, and can waive the performance of no condition which the assured is bound to perform in order to vitalize his demand. Even where proofs have been furnished, and losses adjusted before adjudication, especially if such adjustment was made after the intervention of actual insolvency, as is the case in most of the companies before this Court, it would undoubtedly be the right and duty of the Assignee to examine and revise such proofs and ajustments, and call for further proofs if the claim was not clearly made out, or there was any evidence of the lack of entire good faith in the adjustment.

The twelfth clause, commonly spoken of as the "year clause," has been held valid by the Courts as a limitation of the right of action by contract so frequently as hardly to require authorities. As no suit can be maintained against the bankrupt after the adjudication, except such as may be prosecuted by leave of the Bankrupt Court for the purpose of determining the amount due on a claim for unliquidated damages, proof of debt under the rules in bankruptcy must be deemed equivalent to the commencement of a suit within the spirit and meaning of the twelfth clause, and if the Company is in bankruptcy, a failure or neglect to make such proof, or bring a suit, within twelve months from the time loss accrued, bars the claim as effectually as would be failure to sue if the Company were not in bankruptcy.

I do not intend now to determine the effect of bringing suit against the Company after adjudication as a saving act against the limitation of the twelfth clause, as such cases are probably not numerous, and may rest on facts peculiar to themselves.

From what I have already said, it is clear that a negative answer must be given to the first question.

As to the second proposition, where proofs of loss have been furnished either before adjudication to the Company or after to the Assignee, but no proof of the claim made in bankruptcy—it seems to me that if the assured has furnished his proof of loss, and his loss has been adjusted, the amount determined and agreed upon before the filing of the petition in bankruptcy, and while the Company, acting through its officers, was in the management of its own affairs, a suit at law may afterward be maintained upon such adjustment for a balance struck on settlement. The parties have agreed upon the amount due under the policy while they were both competent to make such agreement, and a suit may be maintained on such agreement at any time within the statutory limitation. And I am of opinion that if the loss has been duly and regularly adjusted in good faith before the Company is adjudicated a bankrupt, the claim can be proven like any other debt, without regard to the year-clause of the policy. But if the proofs of debt were not submitted or acted upon until after the petition is filed in bankruptcy, I think that, while the Assignee may examine and pass upon such proofs for certain purposes, he cannot make an adjustment or agreement to pay upon which an action could be maintained, and the assured, in order to preserve his claim, must not only present his proofs under the ninth clause, but must also make his proof for the commencement of a suit within twelve months after the twelfth clause. The principle on which I hold that an adjustment of the loss by the Company is a waiver of the main clause, is, that the law will imply a promise by the Company to pay the sum at which the loss is adjusted as a new contract arising out of the old one; but this principle does not apply to the Assignee, as he has no right to make an express promise of that kind, and the law will not imply one against him from what he may do. I, therefore, think that when the assured has furnished his proofs of loss to the Assignee, but has failed to follow them up by proofs of his claim in bankruptcy, his claim is barred by the year-clause.

As to the third proposition, where no proofs of loss have been furnished to the Company or Assignee, but the assured has proven up his loss as a debt against the estate in bankruptcy, under the rule of the Bankrupt Court, This case is similar in principle to the bringing of a suit against the Company for a loss on a policy without compliance with the ninth clause.

As I have said before, a Company while in control of its affairs may waive the proofs required by the ninth clause, and cannot afterwards insist upon such proof as a condition precedent to bringing a suit; and in cases where there is clear evidence of a waiver of the preliminary proof shown in the proof of debt, I think the debt should be allowed subject to the right of the Assignee to have inquiry made into all the facts touching such alleged waiver; or, to illustrate my meaning, if suit is brought on a policy, the plaintiff must aver and prove that he has given notice and proof of loss as required by the ninth clause, and aver and prove a waiver of such notice and proofs. When he substitutes proof of a claim in bankruptcy for such suit, he must show either compliance with the ninth clause or a waiver of it; and if the waiver is aptly alleged, and stands this ordeal of investigation as to whether it was regularly made in good faith, the Assignee should pay the policy. But if there is no evidence of waiver by the Company while it had the right to make such waiver, it appears very clear to me the Assignee has no right to pay the claim, unless the assured shows that he has complied with the prerequisites of the ninth clause, and the allegations of the assured in that regard may be inquired into by the Assignee, and if it appears that the proofs of loss have not been duly furnished or waived, he should not pay the claim.

The proper practice in cases where the Assignee wishes to contest any claim, of the nature referred to under either of the foregoing propositions, is to ask that the claim be expunged under the thirty-fourth rule of the general orders in bankruptcy, and proceed as in that rule directed.

HICKEY AND GUND.

Are They Removed ?—Can They Be Restored?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The public excitement over the police difficulties has passed away. But the difficulties remain, and, notwithstanding all that has been said and done, it is altogether uncertain whether the final result will be a victory on the side of Law and Order, or on the side of Crime and Corruption. The little paroxysm of virtue which stirred the popular heart has subsided; the great Law and Order party, which arose as if by magic, and showed so bold and determined a front, has dissolved away; men once more go quietly about their business, as if nothing had happened. The great danger now is, that the matter will be "fixed up" by some compromise or other, without a step gained in the interests of Reform. One of the compromises already much rumored abroad is the return of the rebellious Captains to their respective commands. In view of this danger, I invite attention to the following questions:

First—Are Hickey and Gund removed? We have been told through the papers that they were removed, and we have been told that their removal was not yet complete. What has transpired is substantially as follows: A conference was held between the Mayor and Police Captains, at which Hickey and Gund refused to acknowledge the authority of the Mayor, or to obey Elmer Washburn as Superintendent of Police. Thereupon a written notice of their removal from office was placed in their hands by the Mayor, and subsequently Sergeants were detailed to act as Captains in the precincts formerly commanded by them. The language of the Mayor's bill in regard to removal is as follows:

Any such city officer, or member of any such Board, may be removed by the Mayor of any such city, whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the city may require such removal; but he shall report in writing his reasons for such removal to the said legislative authority at the next regular meeting.

The Mayor did not report to the next regular meeting of the Council his reasons for removing Hickey and Gund. What effect, if any, did this failure to report have on the legal *status* of these men?

My view of the law is as follows: The power to remove, whenever, in the opinion of the Mayor, the interests of the city require it, is, practically, a power to remove at his discretion, since he is the sole and final judge of the necessity. A discretionary power of removal may always be exercised without any previous notice or hearing. The only acts necessary to constitute a removal are the determination of the Mayor to remove, and an official notification to the incumbent that he is removed. From that moment the office becomes *ipso facto* vacant. That provision of the law which requires the Mayor to report his reasons for removal to the next regular meeting of the Council, or legislative body, is intended merely to impose the restraint of publicity, and prevent the Mayor from exercising his power at the suggestion of a temporary whim, or to gratify mere personal motives. The report is a matter purely between the Mayor, the Council, and the public. It is not a matter in which the officer removed has any *legal* interest or concern. No action is required of the Council in respect to the report. They can neither approve nor dissent. They can merely receive it in silence. The substance of the law may be thus expressed: The Mayor may remove certain officers at his discretion, but he shall report to the next regular meeting of the Council the reasons why he *has made such removal*. If he makes the report, well and good. If he fails to make it, he is merely derelict in his duty. This view of the law is plain, certain, and reliable. It is a construction clearly warranted by the language of the statute, and leaves us in no doubt as to the rights and duties of the parties concerned, from the beginning to the end of the transaction.

It is, however, thought by some, that the report to the Council is an essential element in the removal of an officer by the Mayor, and that the removal is not complete unless the report is made. I know of no *reasons* which have been brought forward to support this view, and I know of no *men* who entertain it, except those who desire to see Hickey and Gund restored to their commands. But the very language of the statute negatives such a construction. The Mayor is required to report his reasons for such *removal*. But how can he give his reasons for a removal, unless he *has made* a removal? He is not required to give the reasons why he *intends* a removal, nor why a removal is *desirable*, but simply why he *has removed*. Again, he must report at the *next* regular meeting. But next after what? Evidently after the *removal*. And, finally, to hold that the Mayor's report to the Council is necessary to complete a removal would involve the whole subject in uncertainty and confusion. For, if an officer is not removed when he is officially notified by his removal, then what is his *status* from that time until the next regular meeting of the Council? Does he still continue to hold the office, with the right to perform its duties and receive its emoluments? Or, if not, is he merely suspended during such interval? It is certain that, when such a notice is served on an officer subject to removal by the Mayor, he is either unaffected by it, or is removed, or is suspended. Which is the most rational conclusion? If he remains unaffected until the Mayor reports his reasons to the Council, then the latter act becomes *the efficient act* of the removal. Was such the intention of the Legislature? And, if the officer is merely *suspended* from the time he receives his notification until the next regular meeting of the Council, and the Mayor, from accident or design, fails to report his reasons to such meeting, what then becomes the *status* of the officer? Is he restored to the administration of his office with full right and power, or does he continue suspended? And, if he continues suspended, then for how long? Would it be until the Mayor saw fit to report his resons; and could the Mayor *legally* report them at any subsequent meeting? All these doubts and uncertainties are avoided by the plain and simple construction, that the act of removal is complete when the officer is officially notified that he is removed. No other view will bear the least examination; and I confidently believe that no other view would suggest itself to a disinterested or unprejudiced mind.

Hickey and Gund, therefore, *were removed* from the time the notice of removal was placed in their hands by the Mayor. From that time their offices were *vacant*. The fact that the Mayor failed to report his reasons for such removal to the next regular meeting of the Council, in no way affects the *status* of these men. All that can be said of this failure is, that it was a neglect of the Mayor to perform a duty required of him by law.

Second—Is it desirable that they should be restored?

The Law and Order meeting in the Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution requesting the Mayor "not to restore the insubordinate to the posts forfeited by them." This is the sentiment, I believe, of a large majority of those who rallied to the support of the Mayor and Superintendent in the late controversy. Nothing has occurred since the removal of the Captains which in any way explains or palliates their conduct. They submitted only when all hope of success was lost to their revolt. No one believes that they have "repented," or that they regret anything but their failure to succeed. They have not been so remarkable or so efficient as officers that their services will ever be missed. There are those who can bring to the discharge of the duties of their vacant posts equal capacity, rectitude, and merit. Their restoration would injure the *morale* of the force. It would embarrass the Superintendent in his efforts for discipline and reform. It would encourage insubordination by offering impunity to the insubordinate. It would be a concession to the worst elements of society,—a compromise,—a retrogression. These, and other reasons will suggest themselves to the mind of the reader why their restoration is not desirable.

Third—Can they be restored?

I have shown that they are removed, and that their removal is complete. They are now merely private citizens. They cannot, therefore, be restored by the act of the Mayor alone. They can only be restored by a reappointment. A reappointment is rendered impossible by the following provision of the charter:

Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the office of Captain of Police, the same shall be filled by an appointment from among the persons then in office as Sergeants of Police.

No persons are now eligible to the various offices embraced in the Mayor's Bill who were not eligible to those offices before the Mayor's Bill became a law. No change was made by that bill in regard to the qualifications for office, and the Mayor and Common Council can only appoint to an office from among those qualified by law to fill that office. Consequently, the places made vacant by the removal of Hickey and Gund can only be filled by a regular appointment by the Mayor and Common Council from among those in office as Sergeants of Police *at the time* these vacancies were created.

In conclusion, Hickey and Gund *are removed*, and they *cannot be restored*.

LAW AND ORDER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1873.

DEATH OF A MILLIONAIRE.

One of A. T. Stewart's Partners.

From the New York Sun, Feb. 5.

For the last three days the following short notice has appeared in the death columns in some of the New York dailies, but being hidden among a dozen similar and more wordy announcements it has escaped the hasty reader's eye:

WARDEN—In Paris, France, Jan. 23, Lydia S., wife of Francis Warden, Esq., aged 61 years. Jan. 27, Francis Warden, Esq., aged 67 years.

Few persons outside of New York and Boston mercantile circles are probably aware that the gentleman whose decease is thus jointly announced with that of his wife was for nearly thirty years one of the partners of the great house of A. T. Stewart & Co., and that almost the whole of that time was spent by him in managing the business of the firm in Europe. He held, by priority of partnership, the next place in rank in the great establishment to that of Mr. Stewart himself, his relations to the latter having been in France, Germany, and Italy, what Mr. Fox's are in Great Britain, and Mr. Libby's in the United States. His remains, with those of his wife, are expected here on the 14th or 15th inst., Mr. Stewart having received a cable despatch yesterday from Clarence Warden, one of the sons of the deceased partner, informing him that they had been forwarded to this country, for burial, in the steamship Hammonia. They are to be interred in either Harmony Grove, Salem, Mass., or Mount Auburn Cemetery in Boston.

Mr. Warden was born sixty-seven years ago, of humble parentage, in Salem, Mass. When a young man he went to Boston and saved money sufficient to start a dry goods store with one Mr. Lemist. The firm was known as Lemist & Warden. It failed, with hundreds of other houses, in the panic of 1837, and Mr. Warden was a second time thrown on his resources. What seemed to him misfortune proved to be the best thing that could have happened him. A Boston gentleman, now dead, who desired to help him into business again, saw Mr. Stewart, and told him that there was a capital chance for him to engage the services of a first-class salesman and clerk possessing exquisite taste in the selection of dry goods. He concluded by recommending young Warden to Mr. Stewart. The bankrupt young merchant was told that he could have a situation in Mr. Stewart's store as clerk in the wholesale department. He accepted, and entered in the store about 1838. Mr. Stewart was then doing business in Broadway, between Murray and Warren streets. Mr. Warden proved so useful to his employer that he was taken into partnership with Mr. Stewart after he had been with him seven years. The understanding was that he should attend to purchasing in Europe, and supervise the Paris store, for which he was to receive a small percentage of the profits, which were rapidly increasing.

Mr. Warden started abroad about 1845, and permanently settled in Paris. There were very few American merchants in the French capital then. Mr. Warden never returned to this country after 1840, but remained on the continent advancing the interests of A. T. Stewart & Co. His chief task was the choosing of goods for the American market, in which he showed a very nice discrimination. For many years all the beautiful silks, laces, carpets, shawls, &c., that were sent to Mr. Stewart were selected by him. As trade increased special buyers were engaged, and Mr. Warden was made general manager of Stewart & Co.'s continental dry goods houses. He held this position until about eight months ago. Then the partnership was dissolved at his own request. He asked to have a new partner take his place, but as no one was sent to relieve him he continued as manager until he died.

Although a gentleman of retiring manner and fond of domestic privacy, his home was always open to his countrymen in the French metropolis. He lived in style for a score of years at 15 Rue Berger, close to the Boulevard du Sebastopol. His family consisted of his wife, three sons, and a daughter, Juliet, who married Captain Cardigan of the British army, brother of Lord Cardigan. She is attached to the Queen's household. During the rebellion Mr. Warden warmly espoused the cause of the North, and rendered material aid.

Mr. Warden leaves a fortune which is estimated at ten millions, all of which he accumulated during his partnership with Mr. Stewart. His illness was of short duration. On hearing of it Mr. Stewart telegraphed to Mr. Fox, his partner in Great Britain, to go to Paris without delay and learn whether it was not possible to save his business associate. When Mr. Fox arrived, Mr. Warden had been dead a few hours, his decease having followed close upon that of his wife, who was a Miss Davis, of Boston. It is probable that Mr. Stewart will take both bodies into his Fifth avenue palace on the arrival of the Hammonia.

BRUTAL MURDER.

A Man Killed by a Returned Convict.

Dunkirk (Feb. 9) Correspondence of the Buffalo Courier.

One of the most brutal murders ever perpetrated in this part of the country was committed near the Brocton Junction about 7 o'clock Saturday morning.

The victim was a man 65 years of age, named John Flanders—uncle to the railroad conductor, Fay Flanders, who lost his life a few weeks ago by the terrible accident at Prospect Station.

The particulars of the murder are as follows: At the hour named a stranger appeared at the house of Mr. Flanders and asked for some breakfast. The meal not being ready, he was asked to sit down till it could be prepared. Mr. Flanders found it necessary to step into the woodshed to cut up some kindling-wood, and, as if the Fates had ordered it, Mrs. Flanders asked the stranger if he would help her husband. He complied promptly with the request, but had not been absent but a very few moments before she heard strange noises in the direction of the wood-shed. Hurrying into the shed she there beheld a terrible sight.

On the floor her aged husband lay bleeding and dying; his skull crushed in and his brains protruding in a frightful manner. The fiend to whom they had offered the hospitalities of their home had killed him with the axe he had taken into his hand. The fatal blows were all dealt upon the head of the old man, and any one of them would have proved fatal.

Mrs. Flanders, before she could fairly realize that her husband had been murdered, saw the assassin run behind the barn in the direction of the railroad track. She immediately gave the alarm, and telegrams and officers were soon in pursuit. During the day a man answering the description given by Mrs. Flanders was arrested at Westfield, and upon receipt of this intelligence a Brocton officer proceeded to that place and took charge of the prisoner. Returning to Brocton with his man, the fellow was readily identified as the murderer.

The assassin turns out to be a man named Dietzel, an ex-convict. Two years and a half ago, Dietzel was sent to State's prison for two years, for breaking into his victim's house and stealing a quantity of plate and wearing apparel. Mr. Flanders appeared against him on his trial, and it is altogether probable that the returned convict visited the house of Mr. Flanders on Saturday morning for the express purpose of taking his life and revenging himself for his compulsory stay at Auburn. The wretch was not recognized by either Mr. Flanders or his wife as the man who had once broken into their house and stolen their property, but upon his appearance in Brocton he was soon indentified as the burglar of two years and a-half ago. The Brocton people are terribly incensed against him, and at one time it was feared that they would take the law into their own hands. As it is, it will probably cost the county $10,000 to take care of the murderer.

Xylol.

The medical men have a fresh puzzle on hand. Xylol is a new chemical compound, derived from the distillation of oil of tar, and, according to the German doctors, it is a specific for the cure of small-pox; but, according to a remarkable statement just made public by a physician in St. Louis, Dr. Walsh, it is also an agent for purposes of robbery and murder. To mingle it with the feathers of a pillow, and to lay the head upon that pillow, is to die, as though by the fumes of charcoal. True, all pillows may be disused—but then some evil-disposed person might put xylol into the bolster, and the sleeper, recovering from small-pox, might die of the very poison which cured his disorder. The whole business is complicated, and xylol will be at a discount—literally a drug in the market—until such time as the chemists and the doctors tells us what is true and what is false concerning it.

—Tearful eyes are considered to be a beauty in girls of the gushing kind. In view of this a chemist, who deals in cosmetics, has invented an application which produces the desired tender effect far better than onions can, and without their disagreeable odor.

WASHINGTON.

The New Abolitions—Shall Senators Be Elected by the People?

An Account of the Senate as It Is—Only One-Third of the Seats Right Honorably Filled.

Senatorial Expulsions—A Parallel Between Roman and Kansan Politics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON Feb. 4, 1873.

The happiest accident since the close of the War has been the Credit Mobilier exposure. It has tumbled some hollow effigies of reputation, and proved that eminent success cannot cure a lying tongue, nor ennoble sinister character. But, in the moral needs of a nation, the unworthy must go, and not the exposure, but the concealment, of their crimes is the sign of disease. It is better to see the purloiner and the pirate on the gibbet of public opinion, instead of blandly plying their craft in the security of eminence.

About this period it would be timely for some of those old-fashioned sermons on the driving of peddlers out of the Temple,—particularly the peddlers who sold doves, the soft and cooing kind of chaps, who disguised the trade in the innocence of the commodity: sleek and harmless little Credit Mobilier.

The exposure of thieves is

A GOOD SIGN.

It is the first step to health, and its effects have been already extraordinary. The franking fraud has been abolished; the Steamship-Subsidy bill to Australia,—a mere grab in the name of a trade which sailing ships only can do with profit,—has failed; the Goat Island plunder has been repudiated by the very Congress which had previously passed it; the Cotton-Tax Refunding bill has perished; Pomeroy has been pitched out of the Senate; Caldwell, Clayton, Pinchback, Carolina Patterson, and some others will go out, or the Senate itself will know the sentiment of this country by other than newspaper-leaders. Finally, Oliver P. Morton has advocated the abolition of the Electoral College, and—*mirabile dictu!*—Jim Harlan has proposed the election of Senators by the people. He knows how it is himself, since he got $30,000 railway blackmail to elect himself. Out of the fulness of the conscience and the efficacy of exposure, the mouth speaketh!

HERE IS THE BILL OF "EXHORTATION JIM."

In the Senate of the United States, Jan. 31, 1873, Mr. Harlan asked, and, by unanimous consent, obtained, leave to bring in the following joint resolution; which was read twice and ordered to be printed:

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XVI.

SECTION 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the people of the several States for six years; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; and, if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, in the Senatorial representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

It may appear impossible to secure a two-thirds vote in the Senate for the proposition of an amendment which will burn the ships behind many of the corsairs and conquistadores there. But thieves slouch along in the wake of upright people, even in the Senate, and vigorous agitation of the subject, and its espousal by the abler men of that body, will silence the tongue of him whose unworthiness will be admitted by the act of opposition. The Senate of the United States was originally designed to reflect the selected sentiment of the wisest electors in each State,—the Legislatures. It was supposed that the hearty emulation of the States would keep high, and apart from party management and momentary passion, the exalted offices of these censors upon more popular legislation; that the length of the term of Senator would ordinarily survive the duration of a party; and that a body of grave and reflecting men, unusually versed in affairs, would bridge over Administrations and party periods, and, never expiring, prolong an aristocracy of intellect, experience, and calm demeanor. Such was the beautiful conception of the Senate.

In the course of time, the Senate has come to be the chief object of political conspiracy, and in every State the Governorship is prostituted to obtain it,—men walking over their oaths and sense of Commonwealth duty to bound into the Senate, and stay there two years longer than the President can keep his office.

The voting constituency of a State like Pennsylvania is reduced from hundreds of thousands to hundreds, in order that a man may spend a lifetime in the Senate who could never be elected Governor, and against whose name a resolution of censure and disgrace is recorded on the journal of the House of Representatives.

The Senate, in its present organization, is suggestive of the steady decline of its manhood and conduct.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER

of the Senate, Schuyler Colfax, the Vice President, has solicited an inquiry into his character on the charges of corruption and perjury, which were refused by the Senate on the ground that impeachment was the only method to reach him, and it was now too late to adopt that, because, although the presiding officer might have been interested in jobbery for the whole period of his term, he was soon to retire to private life, after declinations too numerous to mention. And how could a man remember his Credit Mobilier stock who had so often forgotten to retire at the time he promised?

MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The predecessor of Schuyler Colfax in the Senate, B. F. Wade, had promised to divide the raiment of his country, had he been made President, amongst such people as E. B. Ward, John Conness, and other droviers. He missed the Presidency by the votes of Lyman Trumbull and others, and has since been riding oxen, in a congenial way, through the jobbing pastures of Santo Domingo.

NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

The successor of Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson, has just escaped the Credit Mobilier implication by such a close shave that we hope it will steady him up for the next four years, and that certain of the angels will have charge concerning him, lest at any time, while uttering a platitude, he dash his foot against a stone.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CAUCUS,

and vice-presiding officer, Henry B. Anthony, is at present going about the city, saying that there is nothing in Caldwell's case requiring the Senate to take any action,—thereby exonerating bribery. He is an unblushing defender of every man who took the Credit Mobilier stock.

THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

of the Senate is a carpet-bagger, formerly a clergyman, who is a publisher of a journal in this city of which the Washington *Herald* spoke as follows last week: "How can we expect honesty in public life when a Senator (Harlan), the Executive Clerk of the Senate (Morris), and the Paymaster's Department of the Army (?) unite to publish a journal at the Capital defending every exposed rascal of Congress." The paper thus spoken of is now defending Pomeroy, who, perhaps, has an interest in it.

There are about

TWENTY SENATORS

who fill the full measure of their station, and these could be even more readily elected by the people than by the State Legislatures. Of these, four, and possibly five, are from New England, four from the Middle States, seven from the Western States, and five from the Southern States. The House of Representatives contains two-fold the average talent and character of the Senate.

THE FIRST EXPULSION

In 1796, the new State of Tennessee elected as its first Senators, William Blount and William Cocke. Soon after they had taken their seats in the Senate, at Philadelphia, President Washington transmitted a copy of a letter addressed by Blount to an Indian Agent appointed by his influence, proposing an intrigue to transfer New Orleans and the neighboring districts to British rule. An explanation was demanded of Liston, the British Minister; and it was discovered, in the language of Hildreth, that Blount, "desperately involved in land-speculations, wished to relieve himself by getting up an English Company for the purchase of his lands, and dreaded the consequences of a retransfer of the Mississippi Valley to the French,—a military and not a commercial nation,—as was threatened." He had therefore solicited the British to assist his Tennessee backwoodsmen and Indians with British soldiery.

The House of Representatives, always more prompt than the Senate, voted to impeach Blount. He was required to find security in $20,000, and two sureties in $15,000 each, and was then sequestered, or expelled, by a vote unanimous, lacking one.

Blount was tried in 1798. His lawyers, Dallas and Ingersoll, filed a plea denying the jurisdiction of the Court, on the double ground that Senators were not officers liable to be impeached, and that Blount, being expelled, was no longer a Senator. Harper and Bayard, on behalf of the House, answered this plea; but the Senate sustained it. The expelled Blount died suddenly soon afterward.

Thus treason, land-grabbing, and secret letters to Indian Agents produced an expulsion in the Senate in the Fifth Congress of the United States, three-quarters of a century ago.

OTHER EXPULSIONS.

In the year 1862, John C. Breckinridge, Jesse D. Bright, and Trusten Polk were expelled from the Senate; but their offence of treason, then general with an entire section, exonerates them from the more contemptible charges rife at this period.

FROM KANSAS TO ROME.

The Senators of Rome were forbidden to engage in commercial pursuits, and that great body kept its character for a long period, until Sylla, Cæsar, and other ambitious captains made it an instrument; and, at last, one of the Caldwells of that period, a certain Senator Didius Julianus, bought the Imperial crown for about two hundred pounds sterling per vote, or 6,250 drachms.

The life, antecedents, and reign of Didius Julianus present an opportunity for parallel readings.

Mr. Julianus was a good trader, and his commercial word was good. For a business man, he was of the frankest nature. His checks, when he bought an office, were promptly paid, and, like men nowadays, he thought it was of no consequence what the line of business was, provided you could get into it.

The Pretorian Guard, otherwise the Kansas Legislature, had cut off the head of Pertinax Ross, the Emperor, for voting not guilty on the trial of Andrew Johnson. Sulpicianus (or Sidney Clark) began to treat for the Imperial dignity, but he demanded the office by right of party fealty and performance, and said too little on the important subject of a *quid pro quo*. At this announcement, "His freedmen and his parasites," says one of the newspaper authorities of his time, "easily convinced Julianus that he deserved the throne, and earnestly conjured him to embrace so fortunate an opportunity." This picture does not seem to smack of antiquity, but to be a plain passage in Kansas politics.

Didius Julianus was indulging himself in the luxury of the table when he heard that the purple was for sale. He took out his lead pencil, and made a computation as to how much the prize would cost, and what the opportunities were for a trade in the office. He bid against Sulpicianus at the foot of the ramparts,—we had almost said in the town of Topeka; and at $1,000 in gold per man,—a sum, considering the increase of money, not widely different from Topeka's prices,—he knocked off the crown.

He then made a speech couched in the Pomeroy vein. He expatiated on the freedom of his election, his own eminent virtues, and his full assurance of the affections of the Senate. The Senate voted him a golden statue, but, with that remarkable sagacity which only a business Senator can possess, Julianus remarked that "he preferred one of brass as more lasting; for he had always observed that the statues of former Emperors were soon destroyed, and those of brass alone remained, not being worth destruction." If the above were signed "Gath," instead of Edward Gibbon, the loyal party press would go for it; but the chief practical difference is, that the latter wrote about a nation destroyed by its corruption, which might have been arrested had it possessed such an historian, and been aroused by his depictions of those evil days.

There was indignation throughout the Roman Empire, but the Senate alone, whose conspicuous station and ample possessions exacted the strictest caution, dissembled their sentiments, and met the affected civility of Julianus with smiles of complacency. This is a good piece of sculpture of a Senate to this day,—the difference being that Didius dealt with Conscript Fathers, and Caldwell with Bankscrip Fathers.

The army, however, concluded to take Julianus in hand, particularly after its General, Septimius Severus,—a native of Africa, and doubtless a progenitor of Senator Pinchback,—had offered every soldier £400 to investigate Julianus with a spear. Julianus, however, called on the Prætorian party, to which he had been truly loyal, to defend him in committee or otherwise, and sought to "negotiate" with his rapidly-advancing enemy. But the Prætorians heard the long, dull roar of the whole empire, and abandoned their creation after his brief reign of sixty-six days. That Severus should have marched from the confines of Pannonia (or Kansas) so rapidly, is proof, says Gibbon, "of the goodness of the roads, and the indolent and subdued temper of the provinces."

The dismayed Prætorians cut off the head of Julianus, and were in turn banished and dispensed with by the empire.

This seems to be a good lesson all around. Julianus, however, was spared the humiliation of buying a seat in the Senate from a set of negro field-hands, like Patterson, of South Carolina, or of buying a patent for it, like the negro gambler, Pinchback.

GATH.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

It is proposed to teach Spanish in the public schools of San Francisco.

—The project for a Union Railroad Depot in Cincinnati, for some time under consideration, has been abandoned.

—The contract for the woodwork of the new Capitol at Hartford has been awarded to Larkin, the New Haven builder, for $260,000.

—It is expected that the Portland & Ogdensburgh Railroad will be finished to within eight miles of the White Mountain Notch the coming summer.

—Provincetown, Mass., has rejoiced in a week of sleigh-riding, an event almost unheard of before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

—Baltimore ranks among its property owners the Duchess of Leeds, Lady Stafford, Lady Emily McTavish, the Marchioness of Wellesley, and Madame Bonaparte Patterson.

—Among the articles from America to be exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition is a log of black walnut, the largest ever grown, six feet in diameter and eighteen feet long, which was cut in Missouri, and weighs seven tons.

—It seems to be the impression in some quarters that the repeal of the franking privilege carries with it the freedom of exchanges among newspapers. This is a mistake. Free exchanges are not affected.—*Washington Chronicle.*

—By a curious and melancholy coincidence two deaths occurred at nearly the same time and place, and on the same train, on the Central Pacific, a few days ago. One passenger died of quick consumption and the other of inflammatory rheumatism, which struck to the heart.

—Two of the most famous of the former daimios of Japan have left home for an American tour. They are gentlemen of the old school, descendants of historical houses, and of course very much opposed to the innovations of the present regime. Still they would seem to have an investigating turn of mind, and bound to find out what the new civilization that is making such a rumpus at home, is like.

—The United States Supreme Court has decided that a deserter from the army, who has been caught and made to serve out the entire term of his service, and obtained a regular discharge from the army, is, in effect, just as good as if he had been faithful from the first, and is legally entitled to his bounty. This will be good news to those who have suffered by the decision of the Paymaster General, which was exactly opposite.

—If it is according to etiquette for gentlemen to remove their hats at a concert or the theatre, why should it be etiquette for a lady to keep hers on? The most annoying thing in the world is to sit behind a woman at the theatre whose immense chignon, with a second story of silk, ribbons, laces, and artificial flowers, interposed between your line of vision and the stage, when you are trying to follow the movements of the actors.

—The society editor of the Washington *Republican* notifies all ladies that his calls are made solely in discharge of his journalistic duty, and if he has at any time intruded where his presence was not pleasing, he sincerely regrets the occurrence, and adds:

The society editor is constrained to thus define his position from an unpleasant occurrence that happened to him in K street yesterday—the only one, he is pleased to state, that he has experienced since he commenced to pay his strictly and, he hopes, gentlemanly visits to the ladies of Washington society.

Evidently the fellow has had his nose pulled or received a stern rebuke.

—The Belfast (Me.) *Age* is responsible for the remarkable statement that Mr. L. M. Poor, of Searsmont, on taking some eggs from a hen's nest recently, observed a slight protuberance at the end of one, but thought nothing of it till he heard the shell snap. Upon looking he saw a singular substance oozing out, which proved to be a fully developed serpent, seven inches long, which had apparently lain coiled up in the end of the egg. It was nearly the color of the white of the egg, and exhibited some signs of life when it first came out.

THE LAW COURTS.

Condition of the Fireman's Insurance Company.

Notes from the Bankrupt Court---Circuit Court Calendar.

Important to Trading Partners---Wheat Corner Verdict.

Assignee O. H. Horton yesterday reported to Court as to the present condition of this bankrupt Company. The figures given were incomplete, so far as a showing of the state of affairs is concerned, not even presenting a general balance-sheet, by means of which the creditors might form some idea as to the position of things. It is the usual sort of Assignee's report, however, and, if it satisfies the Judge, must satisfy the creditors. The Assignee prays for permission to sell the outstanding accounts, and to be allowed to deduct the outstanding premiums when paying the dividends. It is understood,—although the order of the Court mysteriously disappeared, yesterday afternoon, and none of the reporters were able to find any trace of it,—that the Court directed the sale of accounts as prayed. The Assignee reported that the re-insurances discovered since last report showed an increase of $18,211.57, making a total of $101,011.57, namely, the Germania, $15,389.36; Equitable, $1045.72; Home, $12,746.50; Mutual Security, $4358.54, and Yonkers, of New York, $5,271.45, the whole of which had been settled in compliance with the orders of the Court. Attached to the report were exhibits showing the state of unsettled accounts. Exhibit "A" showed the gross amount of outstanding accounts to be $29,868.9, thus made up: Cash collected, $3,565.22; cancellations, $11,529.50; and uncollected balance, $14,773.47. Exhibit "B" showed the re-insurances as given above. Exhibit "C" showed the amount of premiums for deduction from dividends to be $1,249.66. Exhibit "D," the last, showed the accounts to be sold, as prayed above, amounting to $13,523.81; with other miscellaneous assets available for sale, amounting to $5,078.27.

DISTILLERY PER DIEM CAPACITY TAX SUIT.

Herman Raster, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Congressional District, was sued, yesterday, by H. J. Pahlman & Co., distillers, in assumpsit, damages $5,000, under the following circumstances. He collected on the per diem capacity tax of the plaintiffs' distillery, under the act of Congress of July 20, 1868, as follows:

For 24 distilling days in February on 16,320 bushels of grain	$1,632.00
For 27 distilling days in March on 18,360 bushels of grain	1,836.00
For 25 distilling days in April on 17,000 bushels of grain	1,700.00
For 27 distilling days in May on 18,360 bushels of grain	1,836.00
For 26 distilling days in June on 17,680 bushels of grain	1,768.00
For 16 distilling days in July on 10,880 bushels of grain	1,088.00

These amounts were predicated upon the producing capacity of the distillery upon a basis of a fermenting period of forty-eight hours, which the complainants aver to be actually as follows:

Date.	Bushels.
February, 1871, per diem capacity	12,000
March, 1871, per diem capacity	13,500
April, 1871, per diem capacity	12,500
May, 1871, per diem capacity	13,500
June, per diem capacity	13,000
July, per diem capacity	8,000

Making an aggregate excess charged of 26,000 bushels; in cash $2,610, which overcharge was paid under protest, and the complainants now seek to recover.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

R. E. Jenkins yesterday sold, by leave of Court, the stock of the bankrupt A. Willis Paine to C. W. & E. Partridge, for 50 cents on the dollar. The stock consisted of laces, ribands, and small articles of that kind, most of them of a very trifling character, hundreds of items figuring at $1 and $2 each, making it difficult to sell. The stock is valued at $4,223.21, and fixtures at $218.60.

Kraefft, Roelle & Co. yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Edward Boss, doing business as E. Boss & Co., as creditors on promissory notes of $644.84 and $650.92, and an unsettled account amounting to $130. They assert as acts of bankruptcy that the debtor is selling off his stock as rapidly as possible, for the purpose, as he himself declares, of putting his property beyond the reach of his creditors. A rule to show cause, and provisional warrant of seizure, were ordered.

THE CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR.

Owing to the increasing business in the Circuit Court, it is now found necessary to make up a calendar more frequently than once in three or four months, the calendar never being half got through even in that period. When more juries are constantly sitting, and the $9,000 per month now being expended in the Courts doubled, the calendars may be kept in something like reasonable order. It is a heavy cost to pay, too, just for the pleasure of altering the Jury law; Double $9,000 per month for ten months in the year makes $180,000 per annum out of the public purse, instead of a few thousands out of the pockets of litigants.

The Circuit Court calendar will not be made up until March.

IMPORTANT TO TRADING PARTNERS.

A jury before Judge Tree, yesterday, found for Henry Greenebaum the sum of $2,291.69, against Albert S. Gage, on a promissory note given by Gage to his partner, Webster, which Greenebaum acquired from Webster. The note was given by Gage for Webster's interest in the good-will of the millinery business of Webster & Gage, which business was being closed up. The defence was, that the agreement under which the note was given was based upon an understanding that Webster was not to return to Chicago to enter upon the millinery business; but that, contrary to such agreement, immediately after this settlement, he went to New York, and his brothers came here and commenced business, whereupon, the defendant claims, his liability ceased.

SUING FOR THE LOSS OF A HUSBAND.

The case of Eliza Budinger against the Michigan Central Railroad Company was yesterday commenced before Judge Tree. The suit is for damages by the death of plaintiff's husband, resulting from an engine running over him and cutting off both legs whilst he was cleaning an engine. The deceased, who was a "wiper," received orders to clean the engine, and he went underneath the wheels to perform that duty, when the engineer, by some unfortunate mistake, set the machinery in motion, the locomotive started, and the man's legs were crushed before he could give an alarm. The case occupied the whole of the day, and a verdict has not yet been reached.

A "WHEAT CORNER" VERDICT.

Spruance, Preston & Co. yesterday obtained a verdict against Wm. J. Tewkesbury and Hugh Maher, for transactions arising out of the wheat corner of August last. The plaintiffs, on the promise of defendants to pay them the amount expended, bought for the defendants 5,000 bushels wheat at $1.50¾, valued at $7,537.50; 10,000 bushels at $1.50½, valued at $15,050; and 5,000 bushels at $1.51, valued at $15,100, a total of 25,000 bushels, valued at $37,687. Of this they realized by sales $30,050, namely, 15,000 bushels at $1.22, $18,300; 5,000 at $1.20, $6,000; and 5,000 at $1.15, $5,750, leaving $62.50 commission, and $7,700 loss to be repaid by Tewkesbury & Maher. The verdict gave a verdict of $7,700, the full amount claimed.

THE COUNTY COURT.

This Court was occupied yesterday in considering the objections to judgment against lands and lots for special assessments and town taxes of the Town of Cicero, for the year 1871. The objections occupying the attention of the Court on yesterday were those filed by Messrs. Scoville, Corwin & Bayley, attorneys for Nathan C. Winslow, John Wentworth, William B. Ogden, and others, alleging the levy of exorbitant and illegal assessments, and alleging that the levy of $60,000 for town taxes was more than ten times greater than was necessary for town expenses. These objectors also allege that in School Districts 7, and 8 there are taxes levied for 1871 to ... times the amount required for school purposes. All the objections which had been argued up to the adjournment of court last evening were sustained; the Court deciding that seven special assessments in the Town of Cicero and the school taxes in three districts were illegal and void as to property of the objectors. It is probable that the Cicero Town tax above referred to will be considered to-day, over which a lively contest may be expected.

GENERAL NOTES.

The hearing of the suit, Blair Lodge, 393, A. F. and A. Masons, v. the Republic Life Insurance Company, was yesterday commenced before Judge Porter. The suit is for damages for the non-performance of an agreement to provide suitable rooms for the plaintiff in lieu of the leased rooms destroyed by the fire. The lease by the Company to the Blair Lodge, letting the use of certain rooms to the Lodge, is claimed to contain a clause providing for the repair and reconstruction of the rooms in the event of fire; which provision has not been observed, the Company having provided rooms of a smaller and inferior description to those previously occupied.

Sarah D. V. Hadduck, widow of Benjamin F. Hadduck, yesterday petitioned the Superior Court for dower on the estate left by her deceased husband, namely the north half of Lot 4, in Block 17, fractional Section 15 Addition to Chicago, and the north half of Lot 2 in Spring's Subdivision of part of the northwest fractional quarter of Section 22, Township 39, Range 14, the only issue of the marriage being one child named Benjamin F. Hadduck.

Judge Porter will call 42, 40, 48, 50 to 58, 60, 61, 62, 65 to 69. Judge Booth will call 115, 148 to 160; Corrigan v. O'Keefe on trial. Judge Rogers will call 135 to 147 inclusive. On the conclusion of Budinger v. Michigan Central Railroad Company, Judge Tree will hear Knutson v. Cincinnati, Pittsburgh & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Portly Matt. Benner, the Fire Marshal, yesterday appeared in the Courts for the first time in his life. He is guardian of Matthias and Nicholas Schert, minors, and on their behalf instituted suit in the Superior Court against Wm. A. Muller for the possession of No. 127 Orchard street, placing the damages at $500.

In another column we present a report of the decision of Judge Farwell on the motion to dissolve the injunction granted on the petition of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company restraining the village of Hyde Park temporarily from interfering with the business of the petitioner.

A number of common law suits in the Superior Court, against the Occidental Insurance Company, were yesterday transferred to the United States Circuit Court.

Daniel W. Losey was yesterday granted a certificate of good moral character by Judge Farwell, on the recommendation of Simeon W. King.

Judge Gary yesterday divorced Charles A. and Martha J. Lamb, and Helen M. and Wilson S. Segman.

An order of discharge was entered, yesterday, in the matter of Robert E. Gettemy, in bankruptcy.

Judge Porter yesterday gave orders for a special *venire* for forty-five jurors for next week.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Portland Packing Company v. George W. Bittinger, Charles E. Bittinger, and Wm. Walker; assumpsit, $3,000. The Third National Bank of Chicago v. John W. Tappan, Collector, etc.; bill to restrain the collection of taxes on stock.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—George H. Hess v. Clark W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company in bankruptcy; bill to restrain further proceedings against the complainant.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,848—Anderson v. Lande; appeal. 5,849—Holtzman et al. v. Schlemitzauer; same. 5,850—Schoenwald v. Louis Bartels; same. 5,851—Morall v. Pease; same. 5,852—Ferrel v. Morach; same. 5,853—H. J. Pahlman & Co. v. Herman Raster, assumpsit, $5,000. 5,854—Murphy, for use, etc., v. Keal and Jas. Jaques; appeal. 5,855—Kniger v. O'Thomalin; appeal. 5,856—Kruse v. Clark; appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,279—Sarah D. V. Hadduck v. Benjamin F. Hadduck et al.; bill for widow's dower. 42,280—Leonard W. Volk v. Lyman Bridges; assumpsit $800. 42,281—Leopold Silverman v. Walter P. Hunt, Thomas O'Reilly, George P. Foster, James Matthews, Daniel Kemfick, John S. Maguire, Warren N. Abbott, Elliott Anthony, and Azariah T. Galt, and all whom it may concern; petition to establish and confirm title to the north half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 10, in Township 37, 13. 42,282—John v. Sarah Morris; divorce on the ground of cruelty. 42,283—National Bank of Commerce v. Simeon N. Wilson; assumpsit, $1,200. 42,284—Henry v. Mina Braum; divorce on the ground of desertion. 42,285—W. S. Bogle v. J. B. Rowell; affidavit to garnishee Leander J. and Robert S. McCormick for $533.70. 42,286—Henrietta v. Heinrich Ahrens; divorce on the ground of desertion. 42,287—Thomas Tobin et al. v. John Norcott; affidavit to garnishee Winchester Hall for $170.40. 42,288—Mathias Benner, gurdian of Mathias and Nicholas Schent, minors, v. Wm. A. Muller; ejectment, $500. 42,289—James A. Greenhill v. Niel Fullerton and John Ritchie; assumpsit, $2,000. 42,290—Peru Coal Company v. Francis M. Lamper; petition to restore judgment of $887.63. 42,291—David Thornton v. Geary & Co.; confession of judgment, $332.20. 42,292—Esther v. Hern Simon Burskowsky; divorce on the ground of desertion. 42,293—Gardiner Hall, Jr., & Co. v. Gustav Fleckles; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,294—Elvira M. Brainerd v. James A. Brainerd; divorce, on the ground of desertion. 42,295—Milton B. Bushnell et al. v. Charles C. P. Holden; petition for mechanic's lien on 298, 300, and 302 West Madison street. 42,296—Jacob C. Wirts v. David Scofield and John Marder; debt, $2,000. 42,297—Sullivan v. Hillman; appeal. 42,298—James A. Martin et al. v. Francis Munsen and Sarah A., his wife; bill to remove cloud from title, and restore records.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Simon B. Conover, the Senator elect of Florida, went from Trenton, N. J.

The Kansas Senator should be called ill instead of Cald-well.

Senator Pomeroy is "Old Subsidy" no more, but "Old Subside."

Mrs. Annie Savery, of Des Moines, is an applicant for the office of Consul at Havre, now filled by General Glasgow.

John Melcher, who has just died in Salem, Mass., at the age of 93, was one of the few remaining Dartmoor prisoners of the war of 1812.

William L. Ames, a brother of Oliver and Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, and for years an influential citizen of Minnesota, died in St. Paul, 8th.

W. C. Webb, Superintendent of Insurance, in Kansas, has been dismissed from office by Governor Osborn, because he had left the Republican party.

Hiram Sibley, Jr., son of the prominent Western Union Telegraph millionaire, has married the daughter of Fletcher Harper, Jr.,—one of the New York Harpers.

The story is around again that the daughters of the late Chief Justice Taney are in needy circumstances, although they denied it three months ago.

Jesse H. Moore, of Illinois, whose time expires with this Congress, has—it is stated in a Washington despatch to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*—made a personal application to the President to be appointed a Commissioner of Pensions.

There is not a vestige of the former man left in Chief Justice Chase. His most intimate friends do not recognize him. From the handsome, smooth-faced, portly man, he has become a tall, heavy, thin man, with a yellow beard; his mind is clear, but his voice is weak, and the thin lips quiver from paralysis. He goes about, the ghost of his former self.—*Washington letter.*

The Rev. James W. Ward, of Lakeville, Mass., died suddenly in New York on Thursday. He was nearly 70 years of age. He was an eccentric man. He taught his children when very young to read in Hebrew and Greek, and always conducted family prayers—or, at least, the Scriptural part of them—in those languages. He married, for a second wife, a widow by the name of Ward. She owned a handsome house, left her by her first husband on condition that she should always retain the name of Ward. This was intended to prevent her marrying again; but she evaded the conditions of the will by accepting a second Ward, and so retaining her name.

Jayne's Expectorant.

It gives me pleasure to inform you concerning the efficacy of the Expectorant. Two years ago my son contracted the bronchitis, and it became so bad he had to take to his bed. I procured a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and giving it to him according to directions, it soon brought him relief; but a strong fever coming on, his mother and myself got uneasy about him, and sent for our family doctor. On his arrival he told us the Expectorant might give him ease, but it would not cure him, so he gave us some medicine of his own prescribing. In one day, however, he was so much worse we all feared he would die, and as a last resort we concluded to give the Expectorant another trial. To our great joy, after taking two bottles of it and one box of the Sanative Pills, he was entirely cured. Since that time I have cured a desperate case of croup with it, and two other cases of bronchitis. I therefore can truly say it is the best medicine for the throat and lungs I ever used for twenty-eight years, and I have no objection to your making public my experience with it.—*Peter Sauter, Lansburgh, Le-Sueur County, Minn.*

Life Insurance.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York publish in our issue of to-day their financial statement for the past year. The unprecedented success that has attended this mammoth corporation has been the result of wise and careful management, rejecting all specious fallacies, and retaining the sound business principles that should govern this, the most sacred of all trusts confided to their care. The immense net assets, low ratio of expenses, and large dividends, based on solid foundation, are unanswerable arguments, and fully account for its influence with those who have given the subject of life insurance their consideration. The office of the Company is at No. 68 Madison street, corner of State, where the agent, Mr. O. Cronkhite, will be happy to afford every information to parties who may be contemplating insurance.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Heat and Irritation of the Scalp.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives immediate relief.

$500,000 TO $5,000,000.

How Great Western Insurance Stock Was Watered.

Startling Discoveries Alleged to Have Been Made by Mr. Hess.

Allegations of Fraud and Forgery---Bogus Claims, Etc.

A determined attempt is to be made to upset the recent decisions in the United States District Court against the stockholders of the Great Western Insurance Company, and in a bill yesterday filed by George H. Hess, to restrain the Assignee proceeding further in the suit against him, and for other purposes, some startling allegations are made. Beginning with the

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY,

Hess affirms that the paper purporting to be signed by three-fourths of the stockholders giving consent to the increase of capital from $500,000 to $5,000,000, such signatures being required by law, has been recently examined at the office of the Auditor of State, and he, Hess, is informed that such pretended signatures are absolute forgeries, except as regards two of them; and he claims that all the proceedings in respect of this increase, being

BASED ON A FORGERY,

are null and void, and an absolute fraud, and that all certificates for stock over and above the sum of $500,000 are issued without authority of law, upon forged papers; of all of which complainant was advised only within the past month; and upon hearing of the cause he will insist that the perpetrators of said fraud are

LIABLE TO THE CREDITORS

for the payment of all the debts of the Company, and that innocent purchasers of the non-assessable stock certificates issued upon said pretended false, fraudulent, and illegal increase of the capital stock, are not liable for any assessment thereon. He further shows that at a meeting of the holders of the original $500,000 stock, in April, 1870, it was voted that the Executive Committee of the Company be authorized to adopt a resolution to the effect that 20 per cent paid in and indorsed upon the stock certificates should be in full payment for each subscriber to its capital stock, and that after the adoption of such resolution, certificates of stock should be issued by said Insurance Company, showing upon their face that

TWENTY DOLLARS ON A SHARE

thereof should be in full payment of the same, and such stock should be considered as fully paid-up stock, and that no further assessment should be made upon such certificates or such stock; that in June, 1870, the said Executive Committee adopted a resolution to the effect that the stock should be sold upon the market at the rate of $20 per share of $100, and that no assessment should ever be made on such stock, which resolution was approved by the Directors, and spread upon the records of the Company, and thereafter all stock certificates were issued to all persons upon the payment of $20 for each share, such certificates, by the terms thereof,

BEING NON-ASSESSABLE;

all of which proceedings were published in the daily press of Chicago; that from June, 1870, to October, 1871, about 8,000 shares were issued, all being non-assessable under the preceding arrangements, the Company receiving therefor, or being entitled to receive, $20 for each of such shares; that at the time of the fire the available assets of the Company were $300,000, of which $100,000 had been received by 20 per cent assessment on the original $500,000 stock, and $160,000 on the non-assessable 8,000 shares issued since,

THE LIABILITIES

being believed to amount to $280,000, although the exact amount could not be ascertained, the books, papers, and memoranda being destroyed by the fire. The assets exceeding the liabilities, the Company decided to go on with business, to issue further policies, and to pay all losses in full, in pursuance of which General Hart L. Stewart, in December, 1871, proceeded to New York for the purpose of

NEGOTIATING A LOAN

upon the faith and credit of certain securities, for the purpose of paying losses, in which he succeeded, and the examination of securities was commenced, and arrangements nearly completed, when the General received a telegram from Chicago stating that the Company had been put in bankruptcy, upon which he closed negotiations, returned to Chicago, and returned the securities to the Company. And now comes

THE CATASTROPHE.

On the 17th of January, 1872, R. M. Hooley petitioned the Court for the bankruptcy of the Company, at the instigation, as Hess charges, of C. D. Hooker, then Secretary of the Company, and James Baxter, the then Treasurer; that said Hooker immediately after presented to be filed a confession of the act of bankruptcy, but which confession was not filed; that said Baxter was at the time of the filing of the petition the owner by purchase of the claim of said Hooley; that on the 6th of February, 1872, the day of adjudication, said Hooker was appointed Provisional Assignee of the bankrupts' estate, and in that capacity took and held possession of the assetts, and passed upon and approved the claims for losses and liabilities from that time up to the 11th of April, 1872, when Clark W. Upton was appointed Assignee. He charges that these proceedings in bankruptcy were undertaken by Hooker & Baxter for the purpose of passing upon

BOGUS CLAIMS,

acquired by them and their associates, for the purpose of making unlawful gains during the absence of Stewart in New York; that in pursuance of such an arrangement Baxter and others procured a very large number and amount of false, fraudulent, and bogus claims, which Hooker, as arranged, passed as good, honest, and valid; all of which statements, Hess avers, are not based upon mere suspicion, but upon information received by him from officers connected with said Company and conversant with the matters in question.

HESS NEXT REFERS

to the struggle for the election of an Assignee, which resulted in the Court taking the matter into his own hands, and appointing Upton, and charges that fraudulent votes were cast, and Baxter actually received $2,000 in cash for his votes and influence in support of one of the candidates whom the Hooker-Baxter party desired to see elected, and goes on to say that the claims proved up before the Register in Bankruptcy amount in round numbers to $850,000, whereas the actual losses did not exceed $300,000 at the outside, Hooker himself having just before the proceedings in bankruptcy declared the entire

LOSSES NOT EXCEEDING $280,000.

Returning to the capital stock, Hess shows, by putting in a copy of the original ($500,000) certificate of shares, that the balance of $80 on each $100 unpaid stock could only be called up by the Directors in pursuance of instructions by a majority of the stockholders; and that when he was asked to purchase the last issued stock, it was only on the assurance that he would not have to pay more than 20 per cent, the words "non-assessable" being printed in bold letters upon such certificates.

HE CONCLUDES

by relating that the Company was never legally in bankruptcy, that the assessment was made upon false representation, that he is being sued by Upton for $30,000, under the decree of the Court authorizing the total amount unpaid on all shares, up the full amount of $100, to be called up by the Assignee, and that he can now show, as hereinbefore stated, that the certificates upon which such call was authorized are in fact null and void; that whilst the assets were $300,000, and liabilities certainly not more, the call should produce $1,040,000, at the rate of 80 per cent on the outstanding certificates, which, with the $300,000, will make $1,340,000, or upwards of $500,000 more than the largest amount claimed under the proofs filed with the Register ($850,000).

AND HE PRAYS

that Upton be restrained from proceeding against him, and from commencing any new suit, pending an inquiry before this Court, as to the matters in question. He also questions nearly the whole of the proceedings taken herein, the decree by the Court, the claims admitted by the Assignee, the payments already made by the Assignee, etc., and he includes all these subjects as necessary to be passed upon.

OBITUARY.

MRS. HENRY B. BRYANT.

One of the saddest social events of recent occurrence is found in the death of Mrs. H. B. Bryant, which took place yesterday morning. Mrs. Bryant was the wife of Henry B. Bryant, Esq., and sister of the late Dwight Stratton, Esq., of the well-known Bryant & Stratton Commercial Colleges. She was born in Amherst, Ohio, in 1832, and was consequently but little more than 40 years old at the time of her death. She was educated at Oberlin College, and the delicate refinement of her nature had been developed by extensive reading and intellectual associations. She was a woman of lovely character, and during her residence of twelve or fifteen years in Chicago, she had endeared herself to a larger circle of friends than it is given to most people to know. Of strict and high ideas of religious and moral duty, she applied them simply and without display. She was of a generous and impulsive nature, and was never so happy as when contributing in some fashion to the happiness of others. For some years she has been a member of the Rev. Mr. Cheney's church. Mrs. Bryant's illness dates back some months, and her death was not unexpected. Still there was so much vitality in her spirit, and she was so cheerful in her sufferings, that to her friends her death is a shock as well as a sorrow. They have only the consolation of knowing that she received every attention and comfort possible, and that her death was of a kind to leave behind it an encouragement for living a pure and moral life. The funeral is announced for Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from Mr. Bryant's residence, No. 792 Michigan avenue. Mrs. Bryant leaves a mother and sisters, her husband, and three children to mourn her loss in special grief.

GUILTY.

George Driver Convicted of Murdering His Wife.

The Penalty of His Crime, Death by Hanging.

The trial of George Driver, charged with the murder of his wife, was resumed yesterday morning in the Criminal Court. The testimony on both sides having been all taken, it only remained to hear the arguments of counsel before giving the case to the jury. State's Attorney Reed waived his opening speech, and John Mason, Esq., proceeded to make a lengthy appeal in behalf of the prisoner, for whom he predicted an acquittal. The chief points of Mr. Mason's argument were that a deliberate intention to kill his wife had not been proved against the prisoner, who had gone with his wife and bought a turkey for the Thanksgiving dinner, and had sat down and eaten it with his family; that Driver had no malice in his heart toward his wife; that he obtained the pistol from his son in order that he might defend himself against robbers. Counsel denounced capital punishment as a "relic of barbarism," a "savageism of dark ages." He pleaded for mercy for his client, and prayed that the jury would spare his life.

In closing for the People, State's Attorney Reed made a short but effective speech, calling the attention of the jury to the law defining the crime of murder, and informing them that it was not necessary, in order to prove malice aforethought, that a long-cherished intention or deliberation had been harbored. It was sufficient to show that the intention was formed at the instant of killing. In this case he claimed that a deliberate, brutal murder had been shown beyond the possibility of a doubt. Any other verdict save that of death would be a judicial farce, and a premium on murder.

The case was given to the jury with the usual form of instructions. The Court had prepared an instruction to the effect that drunkenness must be taken into account in determining the intent, but Mr. Reed called attention to the fact that in the case of Rafferty the Supreme Court had decided that drunkenness could not be urged as bearing on the question of intent, but might be considered in fixing the penalty. Accordingly the Court withdrew this instruction, and only charged the jury on the subject of drunkenness as affecting the penalty.

At 12:30 p. m., the jury retired, and at 4:30 they returned a verdict of "guilty of murder as charged in the indictment," and fixing the penalty at death by hanging.

The counsel for the prisoner, after remarking, *sotto voce*, that the jury were "d—d jackasses," moved for a new trial, and the Court adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

Last evening the opera of "Il Trovatore" was given to a very fair house, Miss Kellogg appearing in the cast as *Leonora*, Abrugnedo as *Manrico*, Moriami as the *Count*, Coulon as *Fernando*, and Sanz as *Azucena*. In most respects the performance of the opera was not up to the general standard of excellence which has characterized the performance of other operas by this troupe. Miss Kellogg has progressed in vocalism and action since her last appearance here, but she is not yet sufficiently matured to assume a *role* as heavy as that of *Leonora*, nor to cope with the heavy orchestration and massively concerted effects of Verdi. Her singing especially of the "Tucca la Notte" and "Di Tul' Amor" was characterized by great sprightliness and flexibility of voice which extended even to some florid interpolations of her own in the score, but her voice has not yet gained breadth enough for "Trovatore," nor has she sufficient power or passion in acting to reach it. She has reached a trifle too high in her effort to grasp *Leonora*. Sanz made a creditable Gipsy in action, and at times was forcible in voice, but, except in her solos, was too weak to sing against the fortissimos of the orchestra. The real star of the evening was Moriami, whose *Count di Luna* was a noble personation both in singing and acting, and showed him to be a true artist of great refinement and intellectual ability. The *encore* which he gained for the "Il Balen" was well deserved. Abrugnedo would have made a better *Manrico* had not an unfortunate hoarseness prevented him from doing himself justice. The chorus, especially the male chorus, acquitted itself very creditably. The orchestra was too noisy, and sometimes out of the tempos. As a whole, "Trovatore" is a good opera not to repeat. This evening Lucca sings in "Fra Diavolo."

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

John Barnett, a saloon-keeper on the corner of Halsted and Twenty-second streets, was yesterday fined $50 by Justice Banyon for selling liquor to minors.

There will be a meeting of the ladies at No. 205 West Madison street this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, to perfect arrangements for the dinners for the benefit of the Chicago Christian Union. A full attendance of all ladies who will assist is urgently requested.

A somewhat noted character named "Baldy" Sheppard was arrested yesterday morning for having entered the house of Frederick Aye, No. 82 Archer avenue, and stealing therefrom six revolvers and ten dozen knives. He was held for examination in $1,000 bail.

Early yesterday morning, the inmates of a dance-house at No. 226 Eighteenth street, indulged in a general fight. During the contest, William Schafner, while endeavoring to quell the disturbance, was cut severely on the head and face. He was carried to the office of Dr. Montgomery, near by, where he soon recovered. His wounds were not dangerous. Several shots were fired, but did no harm beyond breaking several lights of glass.

Rufus Williams, a student of the Bennett Medical College, of this city, was arrested early yesterday morning, by Officers Hayes and Bartholin, for having in his possession four dead bodies—three women and one young boy. One of the bodies was identified as that of a young girl who was buried in the Potter's Field at Jefferson a few days since. It is probable all the bodies came from there. Williams was arraigned before Justice Banyon yesterday morning, and his case continued until to-day.

The first annual meeting of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange was held at the rooms No. 133 LaSalle street, yesterday afternoon, George Prussing in the chair. The constitution and by-laws were read as printed, and adopted without further amendment. Two committees were appointed by the Chair to draw up tickets for candidates for President, Vice President, Treasurer, and seven Managers. Said committees were, first, Messrs. Cox, Snow, Johnson; second, Sawyer, Robub, Darcy. It was then resolved that the Chairman appoint a Committee to solicit memberships, and the election of officers was postponed until Saturday next at 10 o'clock. W. S. Bogle, D. Cornean, J. N. Glover, A. J. Corrigan, and George C. Prussing were appointed a Membership Committee. The meeting then adjourned till Saturday, before which time it will be necessary for those wishing a voice in the management to sign the application for membership.

SOUTH CLARK STREET.

Shall the Rock Island Road be Compelled to Remove Its Tracks.

Statistics of Casualties Resulting from Collisions, Etc., on South Clark Street.

The Council Committee on Railroads held a meeting in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon to consider the matter of the removal of the Rock Island Railroad tracks from South Clark street. The petitioning property-owners desire either their absolute removal, or the substitution of horse-power for steam. Alderman Woodman presided. At the meeting held two weeks ago, when the property-holders presented their case, it was stated that many persons had been killed on Clark street by the cars, and the Committee requested those who acted as spokesmen for the owners of lots to get a list of the accidents if possible. They did so, and submitted it yesterday. The totals were, since 1858, killed outright, 20; maimed for life, 10; horses killed, 5; wagons smashed, 5; cows killed, 2. It was stated that several other accidents had occurred, but it was impossible to get the names and data.

Judge Drury, representing the railroad company, said he had received a despatch from President Tracey, who had been seeking a conference with the officers of the Michigan Southern Railroad requesting him to meet the committee, and ask them to defer action until he could have an opportunity to be present.

Mr. Nichols was opposed to a postponement, but Mr. Jenks favored it, because he thought it meant business. He claimed it was unsafe for any team to travel along Clark, between Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets, as there was danger of being run into by passing trains or locomotives. The property-owners were almost unanimously in favor of horse railways, and he understood, if the tracks of the Rock Island Company were removed, the Street-Car Company would extend its tracks down as far as Twenty-second street. The new right of way was purchased with the express understanding that the tracks were to be removed from Clark street.

Judge Drury said the railroad company had legal, substantial vested rights on Clark street, which could not be taken from them, and as long as they had these rights they would maintain them unless something was done by the property owners by which they could get out of the street of their own motion, and in accordance with the wishes of the people. The Company wanted to accommodate everybody, but would not do it at the sacrifice of their privileges. The Council evidently had the right to determine whether steam or horse-power should be used, but they had no authority to single out any road and compel it to use horse power. Statistics proved that more accidents resulted from the use of horse power, and, if it was used, very little of the street would be left to the public.

General Stiles, in reply to a question of the Mayor, supposed the city could exercise its power and compel as many or as few roads to use horse power as the public safety demanded.

With the understanding that Judge Drury would request President Tracey to submit something definite within two weeks, the Committee adjourned until the 25th inst.

A CORRECTION.

An article appeared in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning referring to the decease of a young lady from small-pox and neglect. The story had no further foundation in fact, than that there was a young lady and that she died and at the time of her death she was supposed to be suffering from small-pox. The additions to this bare statement were made, doubtless, without any evil intention on the narrator's part to our informant. In fact, the lady was not supporting her mother and herself; her mother was not paralytic, but attended her daughter to the last; she was not affected by deafness in consequence of her daughter's death, nor was there anything lacking to restore the deceased which money or affectionate attention could afford. This correction is made in simple justice to the family of the young lady, who are well-known and highly respectable people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eighty-nine out of the ninety-nine counties of Iowa have the iron track.

—A Vermont paper, in its marriage announcements, the other day, contained one to which which was added: "No cake, no cards, no divorce." But it is said the groom was 50 years old.

—They have just had an earthquake in Oregon which shook up the people a good deal. One loving husband, who had "just stepped out to see a man on business,'" rushed home with a billiard cue that he had forgotten to replace, in his hand.

—A novel pet has a lady of Danieldsonville, N. Y., in the shape of a butterfly, which nestles in her hand, alights upon her shoulder or hair, or, by way of variety, hides in the knot of ribbon at her throat when he feels like taking a nap.

—A sewing circle was quickly broken up at Gardiner, Me., the other day, by the innocent remark of a lady present: "I always had a great desire to know how a case of small-pox looked, so I called on a sick lady this afternoon, just before coming to the circle."

—The small-pox prevails in several places in Henry County, Ill. One death has occurred in Andover. The contagion is said to be spreading in Oxford Township in an alarming manner. Forty or fifty cases are reported, with quite a number of deaths.

—Miss Kate Field has shown herself a truly remarkable woman. She has acknowledged that she made a mistake in including the events in the play of "Hamlet" within a total space of ten days, Mr. Woods, of the Boston *Advertiser*, having convinced her that the same events covered a period of from two to three months.

—Mrs. Michael Regan, residing on Washington avenue, Albany, on the 7th ult., became the mother of three boys and a girl—one boy dead. About ten months since she had triplets, and one year previous she gave birth to twins. Nine children in two years!

—There is one lady down on rubber bustles. The slippery condition of the Milwaukee flagging on Friday morning necessitated her sitting down with enthusiastic suddenness, and the rebound that followed drove her head through a sixty-dollar showcase.

—General Dix is so pestered with applicants for office that he has this notice posted upon every window and door of the Executive Chamber and his dwelling: "If any office-seeker presents himself here during the next four hours, 'shoot him on the spot!' In this manner, a little quiet is obtained, and an opportunity had to attend to State affairs."

—The professional jealousy of artists is generally believed to be somewhat bitter, but it has seldom received such an illustration as in this extraordinary challenge, published in the Syracuse *Courier*:

MR. KNAPP—*Sir*: I see by your article in the *Standard* you do not like my painting in Kent & Miller's window. Will you please exhibit one of your paintingss beside it? L. W. PRENTICE.

Will Mr. Knapp have the courage to try this crucial test, we wonder?

—Professor Hayden asks for another appropriation of $100,000 by Congress, to enable him to continue his geological surveys of the Territories. The Professor gives up further researches in the Yellowstone country, owing to the hostility of Indians, but desires to spend next summer in exploring the eastern portion of the Rocky Mountain range, in the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico.

—The Janesville, (Wis.) *Gazette* gives the following account of a singular accident: "George Kastner was alone in the mill yesterday when his hand was torn off, and was working in the lower part of the building. After the accident had occurred he went into the room above, shut down the water gates, and started for the doctor's office, after carefully locking the mill door, and placing the key in his pocket. Kastner did not realize the extent of his misfortune. It seemed to him, he said, that one of his fingers was partly crushed. He left three fingers, his thumb and the lower portion of the palm of his hand in the machinery in the lower room when he went upstairs to shut down the gates."

—At Bridgeport, Ct., recently, a policeman was instructed to look after the boys who violated the city ordinance against coasting in the streets. He presently saw two boys preparing for "a go," one of whom got away, the policeman giving chase. "Here!" said the other boy to the policeman, "take my sled; it will go faster than his'n, and you will catch him!" In an instant the ambitious "peeler" threw himself on the sled, and soon came up with and arrested the offender. The Justice heard the testimony, and was about to inflict the fine, when the other lad professed a willingness to testify against the officer for a similar infraction of the law—and so they both got off, with a solemn injunction to do so no more.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAX MARETZEK....................DIRECTOR.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE!

Grand Italian Opera!

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12,

PAULINE LUCCA.

FRA DIAVOLO.

PAULINE LUCCA in her great character of ZERLINA.
GIORGIO RONCONI in his world-renowned character of MILORD ROCHBURG.
SANZ, VIZZANI, COULON, DUBREUIL.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) NO PERFORMANCE.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL NIGHT.

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
(Marriage of Figaro.)

3 PRIMA DONNAS IN THE CAST.
LUCCA, KELLOGG, LEVIELLI,
AND A GREAT STAR CAST.
SATURDAY—GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
(By Special Request),

MIGNON.

PAULINE LUCCA (her last appearance).
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG (her last appearance)
AND A GREAT STAR CAST.
Monday Next—EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.
The sale of Reserved Seats commences this morning.

"STAR" CONCERTS.

THEO. THOMAS

Will give four Grand Concerts and one Matinee, as follows: Feb. 17 (in South Side Second Star Lecture Course), Michigan Avenue Baptist Church; Feb. 18 (in West Side Course), Union Park Congregational Church; Feb. 19, Union Park Congregational Church; Feb. 20, Michigan Avenue Baptist Church; and Grand Matinee, Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 19, Union Park Congregational Church. These Concerts will undoubtedly surpass any before given in this city by Mr. Thomas, as in addition to the full Orchestra, he will bring for these Concerts MISS ANNA MEHLIG, the popular pianist, GEO. L. OSGOOD, the favorite American tenor, and S. C. JACOBSON, the violinist. Reserved seats for first two Concerts, $1.50; now for sale at Star depots. Seats for other Concerts for sale next Wednesday.
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McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17,

EDWIN BOOTH

WILL APPEAR AS

LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS,

In John Howard Payne's great Roman Tragedy of

BRUTUS,

THE ROMAN FATHER,

Which will be produced with entire New Scenery and correct Roman Paraphernalia.
Box Sheet for the Sale of Seats for Edwin Booth's first week now open at the Ticket Office of the Theatre.

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Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

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AN ENTIRE NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME.
MACKIN and WILSON in their Artistic Songs and Dances.
QUARTETTE—Kayne, Tyrrell, Surridge, and Lang.
THE ACTOR'S STUDIO. GLYCERINE OIL.
THE BLACK STATUE.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

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The Home of Comedy!

JOHN DILLON in two characters Monday, Feb. 10, and every evening during the week, also at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, T. W. Robertson's elegant domestic comedy, with everything new, entitled

DAVID GARRICK!

With a most powerful cast, to be followed by the Dillon specialty,

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In rehearsal—The great London and New York success, FALSE SHAME, direct from Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre.

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The most elegant and attractive Comedy the world has ever known. Gilbert's latest and greatest sensation,

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Introducing Prof. Tobin's Illusion,

THE DISSOLVING STATUE.

MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,

The greatest living actress in her great part of Galatea.

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MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, every Night, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, the highly-interesting Society Drama, in 3 acts, entitled

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The Charming Vocalist, Miss LULU CULLUM; the Artistic Ethiopian Comedian, JIMMY DALTON; FREEMAN SISTERS, and the Comedy Company, in a new and choice programme.

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Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
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GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 234 W. Madison.
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J. B. MAYO & CO., 260 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 182 22d-st. and 155 West Madison-st.
Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 53 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.
Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
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W. O. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
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W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st
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SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.
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And use it for Machine Sewing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver, at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†8:15 p. m.	‡*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: The Credit Mobilier Business; Proceedings in Congress—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—The Perfumery War: Hyde Park Gets a Set-Back—Sanitary Matters—Female Suffrage—Insurance Claims: Validity of the One-Year Clause in Policies—Hickey and Gund: Are They or Are They Not Removed?—Brutal Murder: A Man Killed by a Returned Convict—Washington Letter—News Paragraphs.

THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—Personal Items—The Great Western Insurance Company's Case—Driver Pronounced Guilty—Amusements—The City in Brief—The South Clark Street Steam Railroad Track—Miscellaneous Items—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Cheap Freights to the East; The Spanish Crisis. The Fertilizing Factory; Obituary—Notes and Opinion—Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—Springfield Matters—Chicago Dry Goods Market—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.

SEVENTH PAGE—Board of Education—The Curtis Lecture—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—State Legislatures—Foreign—New York Matters—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Italian Opera. "Fra Diavolo."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Miss Carlotta LeClercq. "Pygmalion and Galetea." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "David Garrick." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Jed; or the Lost Will." Afternoon and evening.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, February 12, 1873.

Gaffney, the Buffalo murderer, who escaped hanging on Friday last, and secured a respite for a week by feigning insanity, has been pronounced sane, and will without doubt expiate his crime on the gallows on the 14th inst.

The aggregate indebtedness of the counties, cities, and towns in Kansas, arising from subscriptions voted in aid of railroads, now amounts to $8,000,000. In many places townships have voted bonds equal nearly to the full value of the land.

A Japanese loan for ten millions of dollars, just brought out on the London market, has proved a decided success. The subscriptions amounted to five times the sum called for, and the loan is now quoted at 3½ per cent premium. It is not stated whether the loan was negotiated by a Syndicate, at an illegal and extravagant commission, or not.

Up to last evening the friends to whom Messrs. McCrea and Robinson had entrusted their declination of the nominations as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners had not tendered the same to the Governor, still believing they might yet be confirmed. Senators acting on behalf of McCrea are to have a conference with the Governor to-day, when, it is hoped, an understanding will be reached.

Judge W. K. McAllister, of the Supreme Court, has granted a *supersedeas* in the case of Perteet, recently convicted for the second time of wife-murder. Perteet was to have been executed on Friday next. As soon as Rafferty shall be sentenced it will be in order to grant him a *supersedeas* also. The granting of this writ carries the execution of the sentence over until the next session of the Supreme Court.

At the sitting of the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee yesterday, Oakes Ames produced his memorandum book, and read entries therein, in which occurred the names of Messrs. Henry Wilson, Dawes, Colfax, Allison, J. F. Wilson, Bingham, Patterson, Garfield, Kelley, and Painter. The name of Schuyler Colfax appears in connection with three separate transactions, one for $584.72, one for $1,200, and the third for $60.75. The first and last only were dated. During the course of his examination, Ames again stated that he gave Colfax a check for $1,200.

The intimation that Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, may yet be retained in Congress, will be received with gratification by all parties, and in all sections of the country. The prospect is based upon the probable resignation or expulsion of Mr. Brooks, in which event it is said that Mr. Cox will be returned from Mr. Brooks' District. Mr. Cox would be welcomed back at the next session by his colleagues, on account of his long experience, uniform courtesy, fairness, and good nature, and the people of New York generally would rejoice at the retention of so able and honest a Congressman.

Mr. Farnsworth's bill providing for the prepayment of all newspaper and printed matter postage, and reducing the rate on letters to two cents, was reported yesterday in the House, and several interesting statistics were presented in its favor. The revenue collected from all printed matter during the last fiscal year was a little less than one million dollars, but had the postage thereon been prepaid the receipts would have been nearly three millions. After discussion, the bill passed. The section relating to letter postage takes effect on July 1 next, and that on newspapers on Jan. 1, 1874. Under the new law the postage on daily papers will be fifteen cents per quarter.

The Common Council have acted wisely in providing by law for the prohibition of seats in the aisles of places of public amusement. The prohibition is right in itself and very timely. In cases of an alarm, these seats add to the general consternation, and immediately arrest all exit from the building. The aisles should not only be kept clear, but the placing of seats there should be punished promptly. The ordinance was recommitted to be amended so as to include churches, and all the reasons for the prohibition of seats in the aisles of one place apply with equal force to all other places, whether they be churches, lecture-rooms, or elsewhere. With the aisles blocked up with seats, the audience is as completely locked in as if there were no means of exit, and the danger of being thrown down, and perhaps killed, is always imminent.

It is with cutting significance that the Washington correspondents represent the Rev. Mr. Harlan, and the Hon. Professor Patterson as the only Senators to extend the usual congratulations to the exalted Mr. Pomeroy, upon the occasion of his personal explanation in the Senate Chamber. These gentlemen are evidently of the opinion that "in unity is strength." It was equally evident, however, that the rest of the Senate construed Mr. Pomeroy's statement to be an exhibition of bombast. This view of the matter is confirmed by the circumstance that there is no time left during the present session to make the investigation which has been so grandiloquently demanded. Mr. Pomeroy is not a member of the next Congress, by reason of Mr. York's *expose*, he stands in little danger of any other investigation than that which may be brought before a Kansas Court. Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, also retires, and will soon be beyond the reach of expulsion.

The Common Council has passed the ordinance making the sale of liquor to minors a sufficient cause for the revocation of licenses. The sale of liquors to minors is one of the worst features of the saloon business, and is one to which the especial attention of reformers ought to be given. Saloons are no places for boys; and, if proprietors will not eject them, then the saloons ought to be closed. While the billiard halls offer entertainment for boys which is not necessarily connected with liquor drinking, the two as a general thing go together; that is to say, the boy who plays billiards in a public hall, in mostly every case drinks there also. Proprietors of these saloons will do much to elevate their establishments in public estimation by rigidly excluding minors from both bar and billiard table.

The Senatorial Committee on Louisiana Election affairs made a report upon so much as relates to the choice of Presidential Electors. They suggest that the election generally was an excited one. They admit that the declaration of the result as to the choice of Presidential Electors rested exclusively in the hands of the persons designated by the law of the State for that purpose. They follow the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in assuming that the "Lynch Board" was, and the "Warmoth Board" was not, the proper declaratory Board. This is, however, embarrassed by the fact that, while the Warmoth Board had the official returns of the election, the Lynch Board had no legal returns before it; and that the process adopted by the latter in making up their returns was wholly illegal, especially that of correcting counts by adding the votes of persons who had never voted. The Senate Committee, however, conclude that neither House of Congress, nor Congress itself, has the legal authority to decide the question of the election of Presidential Electors.

There was rather less business transacted in the Chicago produce markets yesterday. Mess pork was quiet at 10@15c advance, closing at $12.37½@12.40 cash, and $12.50@12.55 seller March. Lard was quiet and 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.30 cash, and $7.40@7.45 seller March. Meats were in fair demand, and firm at 4c for shoulders, 6@6⅛c for short ribs, 6⅛@6⅜c for short clear, and 8⅛@8⅜c per lb for 16-lb green hams. Dressed hogs were moderately active and a shade higher, closing at $4.82½@4.90 per 100 lbs, the outside for light weights. Highwines were firm and active at 87½c per gallon. Flour was more active, and firm. Wheat was less active, and 1c lower, closing weak at $1.21¼ cash, and $1.23⅛ seller March. Corn was less active, and declined ⅛c, closing at 31c cash and 31⅝c seller March. Oats were more active, and unchanged, closing at 26⅜c cash, and 27⅛c seller March. Rye was quiet and steady at 65½c. Barley was less active, and closed easier at 73c for No. 2 cash or seller March, and 60@61c for No. 3. Live hogs were in active demand, and prices ruled firm throughout, closing 10c higher, or at $4.20@4.50. The cattle and sheep markets were dull. The following were our stocks of grain on Saturday last: 1,665,962 bu wheat; 3,957,046 bu corn; 1,226,803 bu oats; 279,763 bu rye, and 377,425 bu barley. Our wholesale merchants report a much increased activity in trade, orders from country dealers being quite liberal.

There is said to be a general belief in Washington that, whatever else the Poland Committee may do, it will report in favor of the expulsion of Oakes Ames and James Brooks. So far, so good. The Poland Committee will do well, however, not to report these names alone. The sentiment of the country is not in a condition to tolerate any distinctions of degree in Credit Mobilier transactions. If Mr. Oakes Ames and Mr. James Brooks deserve expulsion from the House, then there are other Congressmen who equally merit this punishment. There are still others whose expulsion from the Senate will be demanded. The developments of this Credit Mobilier investigation have been so startling that but one or two members of the partisan press have dared to perform their usual work of apology. No symptoms of whitewashing and no invidious distinction will be accepted by the public in a case where public morality has been so grossly outraged. Ames and Brooks, if a distinction could be made where guilt is common, are not so culpable as the men who accepted stock as bribes. Oakes Ames put a large amount of money into the Union Pacific—$150,000—and James Brooks invested $10,000; both were stockholders in Credit Mobilier from the beginning. Of course this does not relieve them from the odium of having robbed the Government while holding its affairs in trust as members of Congress, nor with bribing their fellow-members. But it does seem to place them in a fairer position, commercially, than their Congressional partners; for they risked their money while the Pattersons, Colfaxes, Binghams, Scofields, Boyers, and the rest simply accepted the stock on condition that the dividends should pay for it and pay them handsomely besides. It is probably in this view of the case that Oakes Ames still maintains that he is the "honestest man in Congress." If there is to be any expelling in Congress on account of Credit Mobilier implication, Congress may as well understand that it cannot be done by proxy.

The French Government has shown a very remarkable consideration for American susceptibilities. Victorien Sardou recently wrote a play, called "Uncle Sam," in which, as was charged, he showed great disrespect for republican institutions and for American social manners. The result was that the Government interdicted its performance, but was good enough to intimate that it would remove its veto if M. Sardou would ask the American Minister to certify that his Government would not take offence at the performance. This M. Sardou refused to do, and Mr. Washburne, himself, very naturally declared in M. Sardou's favor by stating that it was not a matter of diplomacy, and that he didn't care a straw whether it was performed or not. The interdiction remaining, M. Sardou, in order to save his play, changes it so as to satirize the English. The interdiction is at once removed. England is always fair game for French badinage. To show that the English do not care anything about it, the English papers are devoting several columns each to expressions of indifference. The London *News*, for instance, says:

> M. Sardou is welcome to satirize our English habits and customs to the top of his bent; the French Government may be assured that no resentment will prevail in Whitehall or St. Stephen's. It is perhaps better that he should have visited upon us the epigrams he had prepared for America; we are, perhaps, less likely to be hurt by them. Indeed, are we not content to receive from America herself the most cutting remonstrances about our ways, our institutions, and our speech? Who has not observed the astonishment of some amiable English matron on being informed that her countrymen speak with such a dreadful sing-song—the critic in question being some chit from Tennessee, who talks English with the accent of a cockatoo? But the astonished elderly lady utters no protest. She is content to let the youthful critic go away with the impression that—some intonation of English being unavoidable everywhere—the purest intonation is to be secured by the process of intermarrying with red Indians.

Exactly in what way America has outraged England's susceptibilities it is difficult to see, but the manner in which the English papers fly at the United States and France both, shows at least an excessive thinness of cuticle. "Uncle Sam," in the type of the conventional Yankee, with long-tailed coat, short trousers, and jack-knife, has always been the laughing-stock of the stage, and none have laughed more heartily at the burlesque than Americans themselves. Why, then, should John Bull complain if he finds himself in France "as a staring plowboy in a tartan coat, with an opera-glass slung round his shoulder, blue eyes jumping out of his head, and wild masses of yellow hair making his hat rest on his coat collar behind," which the *News* asserts is the usual Parisian representation of the true Briton? Have the English no playwrights who can retort with the conventional Frenchman committing suicide because his frogs are overdone, or hopping about in an ecstacy of madness because madame will stay at home?

CHEAP FREIGHTS TO THE EAST.

When it is notorious that the railway routes from the West to the East are so inadequate to the transportation of the freight offered that they cannot take more than one ton in four, it is useless to talk of low rates of freight to the seaboard. The time has, however, now come when the railroads of the Northwestern system must themselves unite and give their energies to the establishment of a route which, while admitting transportation at low rates, will be sufficient to carry off every pound of freight brought from the interior to the lake ports. So long as there is a limit upon the amount that can be transported hence, so long there must be a limit upon the business of all these roads. They are all interested in cheap transportation to the East. Whatever may have been their alliances with the Eastern roads, their interests are those of the people of these States.

What they need, and must have, is a cheaper freight rate east of Chicago than, in the opinion of our best railway managers, it will ever be possible for any number of railways to the seaboard to give. The average all-rail freight on corn last year to New York was 29.1 cents per bushel, and 31.2 for wheat. The opinion of those best experienced in such matters is, that it never can be reduced by rail below 20 cents per bushel, while the same persons assert that, by the St. Lawrence route in vessels of larger tonnage, it can be shipped to Montreal at 14 cents. Take the difference at 6 cents per bushel in favor of the St. Lawrence route, and how great is the interest of our railways to secure it! The following table, made up from the statistics in Poor's Manual, shows the number of miles, leased lines included, and the capital of the railways to which we refer:

	Cost of road and equipment.	Miles operated.
Northern Pacific	$36,600,000	915
Milwaukee & St. Paul	39,700,789	1,018
Chicago & Northwestern	52,000,659	1,500
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	21,585,635	1,196
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	26,703,243	891
Chicago & Alton	16,751,677	600
Illinois Central	33,610,186	1,111
	$226,952,189	7,231

This table is only approximately correct, for it shows in most cases the number of miles operated by these main trunk lines, but not the cost of the roads leased and operated by them. If we add the 3,419 miles of road built last year in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, most of which are leased by or tributary to these main roads, and say $73,000,000 for the cost of the leased lines, we shall have $300,000,000 of railway capital and 10,650 miles of road, all of which would be directly benefited by cheap transportation to the seaboard. Indeed, that must be secured, or their prosperity will gradually cease, till war in Europe or some unusual circumstance creates a large demand, at much higher prices, for our farm products. With corn at 30 cents per bushel in Chicago and half that price long before the western ends of our railways are reached, it is plain that its production must be greatly diminished. Our farmers, with the New York price lists before them, see at a glance that exorbitant freights are the cause of all their woes, and hence they "go for" the railway that is next to them. They strike for the viper whose fangs they feel, while in fact he lives and fattens upon their substance between Chicago and New York. If the same overproduction of breadstuffs and provisions continues along the lines of our railways west of the lakes for five years, it will cost them more to ward off unfriendly legislation, and in the lessening of their net receipts, than it would to open the St. Lawrence route for lake steamers. Of course they cannot do that; but should the men who control the $300,000,000 of our railway capital and our 10,650 miles of railway combine their energies and their influence in such ways as a few days of consultation would enable them to devise, they could hasten the opening of the St. Lawrence route by several years. It has been proved beyond question that the difference in freights by that and the channels now used would add 25 per cent to the productive value of every farm in the country through which they run, and, as a consequence, a proportionate figure to the business and profits of the railways. We are informed that the earnings of some of these great lines have fallen off during the past year, and this with a full crop and about all the business they can do with their present equipment. Hence, there is an immediate necessity for the managers of these roads to confer together as to the best means by which their combined influence can be given to advance the opening, in the shortest time possible, of the St. Lawrence route for large vessels to the ocean. It seems to us that in no other way can they so directly and effectually promote the interests of their stockholders and the prosperity of the people on whom they depend for their business.

THE FERTILIZING FACTORY.

Judge Farwell, of the Circuit Court, yesterday rendered judgment in the case pending between the town of Hyde Park and the Northwestern Fertilizing Company at Ainsworth, and has made the injunction against the interference by Hyde Park perpetual. Judge Farwell's decision will be read with interest. It rests upon several grounds, including, substantially, that the removal of this offal is a matter of public necessity, and that the law, recognizing this necessity, has created this corporation to make that removal. Of course, the Company rests under the legal obligation to prosecute its business so as to render the same as little offensive as possible, and, to do this, must take every precaution and adopt every known means.

This decision settles this matter for the present. It secures to the packers, for the two or three weeks that are left of their season, the means of getting rid of their refuse matter. But, nevertheless, something has got to be done to protect the public against this nuisance. It is claimed that much has already been done, since this Fertilizing Company began business, to reduce the effluvia and the decomposition of matter. Self-interest has pointed out that, in the exact proportion of the stench that escapes from their works, they are losing those elements which constitute the great value of the fertilizer produced by them. They have, therefore, experimented, and produced machinery whereby they now secure from escape a large percentage of the ammonia that has heretofore been lost, and that their product, the fertilizer, has been thereby so greatly improved that it sells now for double the price and far more readily than it did before. Having made such progress in the scientific handling of this matter as to have already made the manufacture of the blood portion wholly inodorous, and greatly diminished the offensiveness of the other part, it is not to be assumed that the limit of improvement has yet been reached. On the contrary, it is claimed by the packers that the machinery has been perfected, and is now in successful operation in this city, whereby all the blood and offal of a slaughter-house can be manufactured as fast as it accumulates, and that the process is so free from odor that no person is in the least conscious of any offensive smell. This invention was not sufficiently operated and tested until too late in the season to admit of its general adoption by the packers, but there is a general purpose to employ it next season. Each packer then will manufacture all the refuse of his own establishment, and will do so without offence. If these things can be done as stated, and the business of manufacturing offal can be rendered as inoffensive to public health or comfort as can any other business, then, of course, all objections to it will cease. But if all this should not prove true, or the Company and others engaged in it should fail to adopt all the means and appliances offered them for carrying on an inoffensive business, then the war begun by the people of Hyde Park will be renewed, and will be kept up in some form until the right to breathe free and unpoisoned air shall be established.

THE SPANISH CRISIS.

The recent intelligence of the proposed abdication of Amadeus, King of Spain, shows that that unfortunate country has not yet touched the bottom of her troubles, and is apparently as far as ever from securing a form of government, stable and permanent enough to secure to Spain the blessings of peace and general prosperity. The threatened abdication of the King, coming in the midst of a general Carlist uprising, and necessitating a Regency at a time when the whole Kingdom is unsettled and rent with contending factions, is only a repetition of history from the fifteenth century, when the provinces were first consolidated into one Empire. From that time to the present the history of Spain presents an almost unbroken record of foreign wars and domestic outbreaks, revolts, abdications, and assassinations. The consolidation of the Empire was followed by the expulsion of the Jews and Moors, which laid the train for a series of overwhelming disasters. Philip II., with his immense war expenditures, precipitated these disasters. Philip III. and Philip IV. succeeded in getting into war with Holland and France, and, during their reigns, Portugal rebelled. Charles II.'s death was followed by a bloody War of Succession. Charles IV. plunged the country into war with Great Britain, and then abdicated in favor of Ferdinand VII., and Napoleon made him prisoner and placed his own brother Joseph on the throne. Spain at once made war on Napoleon, in alliance with England, which recognized Ferdinand VII. Then followed the long Peninsular war, which eventually drove the French out of Spain and led to a despotism. Isabella II.'s reign was a scene of constant turmoil and intrigue. First came the long contest between Espartero, the Regent, and the Queen Dowager Christina, for the supreme power during the minority of the Queen; then almost endless changes of Ministry and an almost equally endless succession of revolts; then the banishment of Queen Christina; then the wars with the Moors; then the quarrels with her South American colonies, and finally a general revolt of the people, which drove Isabella out of Spain, in September, 1868, which was followed by her formal abdication in November, 1869. Marshal Prim was the Regent during the interregnum, and his rule was closed by assassination. In November, 1870, Amadeus, second son of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, was elected King by the Cortes, began his reign in January, 1871, and now, after a rule of two years and one month, which gave promise of securing repose to Spain from her long agitation, Amadeus is firm in his determination to abdicate.

The specific cause which has led the King to this determination is stated to be a difference between the King and his Ministry, which arose in November last, concerning the promotion of one Don Hidalgo, General of Artillery, to the Captain Generalship of the Basque Provinces. The majority of the officers in the service at once threatened to resign if the promotion was made. The Ministry then appointed him to a new and important command in Catalonia, and the officers tendered their resignations. The King sided with them; but the Ministry obtained an almost unanimous vote of confidence, which virtually compels the King, through the vote of the Cortes, to acquiesce in the appointment. It is not at all probable that this cause alone has induced the King to abdicate. It might bring about a contest between the King and his Ministry, but of itself is not a sufficient reason for abdication, especially by a man of Amadeus' firmness and courage. It is only one of a long series of political persecutions to which he has been subjected. Amadeus went to Spain because he believed the people of Spain had called him through the Cortes, and had confidence in him. He went there with the goodwill of every power in Europe, and there was a general feeling of confidence that at last Spain had a good ruler, and would have a stable Government. He made no promises, except that he would conduct the Government to the best of his ability. In the fulfilment of this promise, he has had his own good judgment and the sage advice of Victor Emanuel, and he has been the best ruler Spain has had for many years, notwithstanding that he has had to contend against the periodical uprisings of Carlists, the constant intrigues and cabals of factions, ostensibly supporting his administration, and the efforts to assassinate him. He has evidently striven with all his might to give the impracticable, hot-headed, and stupid people of Spain a good Government, and, as they are unwilling to accept it, and he is unwilling to maintain a throne without subjects and a sceptre without power, he has determined to let some one else attempt the farce of ruling Spain, and leave her to her fate. The blind folly of the Spaniards is deserving of that fate. He leaves Spain at a time when the Carlists are already overrunning the provinces of Ledo, Guipuzcoa, and Navarre, and when the movement for the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of Spain is rapidly gathering both volume and force. With the Carlists in possession of the north and rapidly making their way south, and a score of factions warring against each other at Madrid, he will be a very rash man who accepts the Regency. At last accounts the Cortes had refused to yield, and stands by the Ministry. The Republicans are watching the situation hopefully, ready to take advantage of any emergency, and may proclaim a Republic. The general aspect of affairs would seem to be favorable, however, to the Carlists, and it is not impossible that some one of the numerous descendants of Charles IV. may speedily be on the throne of Spain; in which event, it is not impossible that he may be as speedily removed from it. If a nation in Europe stands in need of a protectorate, it is Spain. Not all the glories of Navarre nor the splendors of Leon and Castile can make any compensation for her squalid wreck, and the miserable incompetency of her people. If a man like Amadeus, possessing unusual firmness, resolution, courage, and good judgment, and having the confidence of the other powers, cannot govern them, it is difficult to see who can. If a Republic should be declared, it will be a Republic without foundation or coherence.

P. S.—Last evening, Secretary Fish received a telegram from Minister Sickles, at Madrid, announcing that the Spanish Cortes had adopted a Republican form of government by a vote of 259 to 32.

Obituary.

JOHN W. GEARY.

John White Geary, who died at Harrisburg, Pa., on Saturday last, was born near Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, that State, Dec. 20, 1819. In early life he was a teacher, then became a civil engineer, and finally a lawyer. In the Mexican war, he went out as Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, served under General Scott during the advance upon the City of Mexico, was slightly wounded at Chapultepec, and, upon the capture of the Mexican Capital, was promoted to a Colonelcy. Jan. 22, 1849, President Polk appointed him Postmaster of San Francisco and Mail Agent for the Pacific Coast; and he was soon afterwards removed by President Taylor. Later in 1849, he was unanimously elected "First Alcalde" of San Francisco, and afterwards "Judge of the First Instance,"—Mexican offices that had not then been suspended. After the adoption of the first city charter, in May, 1850, he was elected first Mayor of San Francisco, and subsequently President of the Board of Commissioners of the Public Debt. He also served as Chairman of the Democratic Territorial Committee. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1852, and engaged in farming. In 1855, he was offered by President Pierce the Governorship of Utah, but declined the office. In 1856, he was commissioned Governor of Kansas, and assumed the duties of the office on the 9th of September of that year. His policy was of a temporizing character, and he was assailed by both the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties. His administration was brief, extending only to March, 1857. On the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. His first action took place at Bolivar, Va., in October, 1861, where he was wounded. April 25, 1862, he was promoted to a Brigadier Generalship, and took command of a brigade in General Banks' Corps, which he led into the battle of Cedar Mountain, where he was severely wounded. He afterwards assumed command of a division of General Slocum's corps, and led his command through many encounters,—Point of Rocks, Bolivar Heights, Pritchard's Mills, Lovettsville, Leesburg, Middleburg, Aldie, White Plains, Warrenton, Thoroughfare Gap, Rectortown, Salem, Linden, Ashby's Gap, Winchester, Berryville, Cedar Mountain, and throughout the campaign of General Pope. His division distinguished itself at Antietam and Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg his division, after a desperate conflict of seven hours and a half, completely routed Ewell's corps, taking over 500 prisoners, 5,000 stand of arms, and 3 colors. His corps was subsequently transferred to the Army of the Southwest; and General Geary participated with distinction in the battles of Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and Ringgold. Subsequently, under the command of General Sherman, General Geary participated in the battles of Mill Creek, Snake Gap, Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine Hill, Muddy Creek, Nose Creek, Kolb's Farm, Kenesaw, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, and the siege of Atlanta. He accompanied Sherman in his march to the sea, and, after the fall of Fort McAllister, received the surrender of the City of Savannah, and was appointed its Military Governor by General Sherman. While in command of the City of Savannah, he was breveted Major General of Volunteers. He participated in the Carolina campaigns, and witnessed the surrender of Johnston,—his military career terminating only with the close of the war. In the summer of 1866, he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Pennsylvania, and defeated Heister Clymer, Democrat, by a majority of 17,178 in a whole vote of 597,370. In 1869, he was re-elected Governor over Asa Packer, Democrat, by a majority of 4,596 in a total vote of 576,508. His last Gubernatorial term expired on the 21st of January last.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Republican ticket in Connecticut is not hoisted by the New Haven Republican papers, and the *Palladium* and the *Journal* (Post Office) have both intimated their belief that it cannot be elected. Mr. H. B. Harrison, the New Haven favorite, beaten for Governor, writes in a sarcastic style his compliments to the fellows of the Hartford faction, and wants to see, now, if they are going to win. The Democrats will probably nominate Charles R. Ingersoll, of New Haven, on the 19th.

—There is an unpleasantness now between the Philadelphia City Council (Republican) and the Republican Legislature because of the city "jobs" that have been taken to the Harrisburg shops,—jobs of street improvement and the like,—not to mention a charter which places the whole city at the mercy of William H. Kemble and his associates in an all-embracing street-railway enterprise.

—In New York, those Republicans who believe in Reform are brought to a close issue with those other Republicans who do not believe in Reform. An exchange says:

> The Republican leaders are at war with the Committee of Seventy. The Custom House party in the Legislature have several times been at loggerheads with Governor Dix, who is indisposed to obey their orders. The *Times* has fallen foul of Mayor Havemeyer, whom it helped to elect, but who refuses to be the tool of the Boss Murphy gang. Comptroller Green, whose appointment was the greatest triumph of the Reformers, is in ill odor with the Custom House party, who are trying to oust him. In short, the fruits of the great Reform of last year will be found to be ashes.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* complains that "A number of Postmasters have been summoned to Madison to lobby the Legislature in behalf of one or the other of the applicants for the land-grant." Well; is this kind of lobby-work worse than any other?

—The Florida Legislature has a Committee to investigate the allegation of bribery and undue influence in the long contest for Senator, which ended, Jan. 31, in the election of Conover. The charges are particularly aimed at Governor Hart and the representatives of the Federal power, whose favorites were beaten. Remarking upon the election of Conover, the *Floridian* (Opposition) says:

> The vote that elected him will be found composed of twenty-two anti-Ring Republicans, and twenty-one young, progressive Democrats, which swept down on the other side a junction between the forces of the Ring and the unprogressive Bourbons among the Conservatives. So will it be throughout the State, we undertake to say, provided the lead thus made is followed up as we intend it shall be, if our counsels through the columns of the *Floridian* are permitted to prevail with our friends, as heretofore.

—Testimony is being taken in the Circuit Court at Montgomery, Ala., to show the United States Senate by what means Mr. Spencer obtained a so-called election by a body that was not a Legislature.

—An account of a conversation with the Hon. Charles Sumner has the following:

> "And what do you think, Mr. Sumner, of our country,—are we going to destruction?" "No, no," cried Mr. Sumner, emphatically; "I believe in the Republic. I believe in the future of our country." "But think of all the lawlessness, the anarchy, and corruption everywhere prevailing. We are treading in the footsteps of France. What can save us from falling as she has done?" "It is true," he answered, sadly, "these terrible disclosures in New York, in Washington, in Kansas, in Louisiana, are enough to make us tremble. The worst feature of it is the apathy of the people. When corruption is discovered, the judgment of the people should strike like the thunderbolt." After a pause his face again brightened, and he concluded: "But it does not matter. Our people have immense recuperative power. I believe in their recuperative energy; I believe in the Republic."

—The race for Mayor of Cincinnati will be made in April by S. S. Davis, the present Mayor, and Len. A. Harris, a former incumbent.

—The Davenport *Gazette* says of Elijah Sells' affidavit that he "did not tell Bob Finkbine he had bough enough votes to elect Harlan:"

> On the whole, Mr. Sells' appearance as a know-nothing has not improved his own case, or that of the Senator. If there is any better testimony on that side, it should be forthcoming. In the meantime, Bob Finkbine on Sells will be in order.

—We met Mr. Finkbine on the cars last Tuesday (before either of us knew anything of Mr. Sells' denial), when, in the course of conversation on this subject, he said the Iowa City *Republican* was mistaken in its statement. He (Finkbine) had never said that Sells told him he bought enough members to elect Harlan. He had said, however, that, in conversation with Sells after the election, he (Finkbine) mentioned four members who had been secured for Harlan on the promise of being appointed to certain Federal offices, and chided Sells because one or two of them had been disappointed.—*Muscatine Journal.*

—Then the question arises, Where did Durant's money go? Into whose hands did it pass? Did Mr. Harlan spend it for the purposes for which he stated that he wanted it, and for which Durant said he donated it, or did it go into some other channel? Ten thousand dollars of Durant's money used, and not a dollar of it in what Sells disbursed! And yet Sells and Jim Savery both disbursed freely at DesMoines, and, of course, paid all of those "legitimate expenditures" which, we have been told, were paid by Durant's money! *Where did Durant's money go?* And how much did the "other friends" of Mr. Harlan, of whom there seems to have been "a delegation,"—and a "Washington delegation" at that,—contribute? Can we have an answer to these pertinent inquiries?—*Dubuque Times.*

—Senator Harlan is another specimen of the depths of ignominy to which a man descends when he leaves the pulpit to engage in politics. Revelations are daily made in Washington showing how truculent and hypocritical this man has been, not only in Credit Mobilier, but in all other affairs where thrift would follow fawning. He and Colfax occupy the same winding sheet, and will be consigned to the same grave of scorn.—*Harrisburg Telegraph (Simon Cameron's organ).*

SPRINGFIELD.

Articles of Association Filed—Instruction for the Blind—Bardell vs. Pickwick—The Macoupin County Court House Debt.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11.—The J. Bradner Smith Press & Paper Company, of Chicago, capital stock $300,000. The Chicago Association for Building and Improving Homesteads, capital stock $50,000, and the Moline Pump Company, of Moline, filed articles of association with the Secretary of State to-day.

A portion of the pupils of the Blind Asylum, at Jacksonville, in this State, are to give an exhibition here on Friday night of this week, for the purpose of illustrating the method of teaching, and the novelties developed in the course of training which are peculiar to the blind.

In the case of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick, which was tried here some time back, in which the most prominent lawyers were engaged for parts, and whih drew out one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the Opera House, a new trial has been granted, and a new hearing is to be had at an early day.

It will be remembered that Macoupin County has a Court House which cost in round numbers one and a half million dollars, and, now that the interest on the bonds issued to pay for it is becoming due and payable, the people of the county, through their Board of Supervisors, protest that they won't pay it. To compel them to meet and discharge their obligations, a suit has been instituted in the United States District Court for $150,000, accrued interest, and is set down for trial on Friday next. Should the issues be found against the county, as it undoubtedly will, the proper officers of the county will be directed to assess and collect the tax. It is their intention to resign to defeat the order of the Court. It is thought, however, if they should do so, the Court would arrest and punish them severely for contempt. Altogether, the case bids fair to be tedious and complicated.

Is the School Teacher Responsible?

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 11.—The death of Willie Bruce this afternoon from acute disease of brain occasions excitement from the fact that last Friday afternoon his teacher struck him a blow, said not to have been severe, on the side of the head with a book. No notice was taken of the chastisement until after the child was down sick a day or two later, when he mentioned the fact. The parents declined the request of two attending surgeons for permission to make a *post-mortem* examination. The matter will doubtless be investigated. The lad was 12 years old.

Too Transparent.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The jury in the Gaffney case, after hearing the testimony of Messrs. Gray and Vanderpool, pronounced the prisoner sane. The doctors say the case was of the weakest kind of feigned insanity. The night watchman testified that Gaffney offered to bribe him to inform him of the physician's opinions. The execution will take place on Friday. Gaffney, on being informed by the Sheriff that the jury had pronounced him sane, and that he will certainly be executed on Friday, at once abandoned the insanity dodge.

Election Frauds.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 11.—J. T. Robinson, City Collector, and several Judges of Election connected with the late municipal election, were arrested here this morning by a United States Deputy Marshal, and taken to Louisville before the United States Court of that place, for alleged fraudulently preventing colored people from voting.

Two New Roman Catholic Bishops.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A cable special from Rome to the New York *Freeman's Journal* announces the appointment of the Very Rev. M. A. Corrigan as Bishop of Newark, N. J., and the Rev. W. H. Gross, a Redemptorist missionary, as Bishop of Savannah. The Pope's approval was dated Feb. 2.

WALL STREET.

Condition of the Money, Stock, Gold and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Wall street has been full of feverish excitement throughout the day, and dealings at the Stock Exchange were characterized by wide and frequent fluctuations. Erie, Lake Shore, Ohios, Pacific Mail, Western Union Telegraph, C. C. & I. C., New York Central, and Union Pacific represented the bulk of the business, and these stocks controlled the remainder of the list. Erie was the chief feature. Directors to-day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred, and 1¾ per cent on common, payable out of the earnings for six months ending Dec. 31, and to be paid on March [illegible]. The vote in favor of the dividend was 10 [illegible] Messrs. Pruyn, Babcock, Olyphant, and Taylor Johnston, it is said, voting in the negative. The stock suddenly declined, however, on the announcement of the dividend, from 66 to 65¾, and the news was not well regarded in the street, because those well-informed could not understand how a dividend could be legitimately paid, when the Company have obligations outstanding to the amount of several millions. The Company owes $1,200,000 due the Atlantic & Great Western, on the Receiver's account, and [illegible] $1,500,000 due for past due interest on the Boston, Hartford & Erie guaranteed bonds. The announcement is also made that the new [illegible] million convertible bonds had been placed in London at par, but this fact did not strengthen the price. Western Union was decidedly weak in the afternoon, and sold down from 89½ to 89⅛, closing at the latter figure. Union Pacific was also heavily pressed for sale, and dropped off from 34⅛ to 33⅝. Ohios joined in the general decline after 3 p. m., and dropped from 47⅛ to 46¾. Lake Shore was very strong during the greater portion of the day, but later fell off to 96¾. Pacific Mail was at times quite active, though it dropped from 74⅛ to 73¾ in the final transactions. New York Central went down to 103¾, and the whole market yielded to the raid, making the lowest figures of the day at the close. The entire movements of the day were the result of clique manipulation. Atlantic & Pacific preferred broke this afternoon from 36½ to 30¼, but the slaughter of the innocents was not large.

GOLD

dull, the cliques apparently contented to permit it to move along in the natural way. The opening price was 114⅛, but it quickly went off to 113⅞, and ruled quiet and steady at 113⅞@114 until near the close, when it advanced to 114¼. The London market is steady, and money in the open market is so easy as to warrant the expectation that the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England will be reduced on Thursday. The high rate of gold here has stimulated the exports of domestic produce, which amount for the week to $537,750 currency, and cotton has gone forward more freely.

MONEY

still commands a bonus of 1-64 to 1-32, with some loans at 7 gold, at which, and the alternate rate in carrying, leading Government bond houses are accommodated. As much as 1-16 and interest was paid. Mercantile paper dull and nominal. To-morrow, the Treasury will attempt to purchase a million of 5-20s for the sinking fund.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

rules firm and quiet. The conversion of the older class of bonds into later issues of 5-20s is going on quite extensively, and gives to these later issues a strong and higher tone. The general market closed strong.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour closes irregular. Most grades under $10.00 lower, with the exception of No. 2 and superfine, which are in better demand and firmer. At concession there was more doing in medium spring wheat extras. Sales of 7,800 barrels. Wheat closes dull. Car lots irregular. Large invoices of good spring in store firmly held. Ordinary winter has, in a few instances, been sold lower. Shippers hold back.

PROVISIONS.

Pork moderately active and steady. New mess quoted at $14.50 cash; sales 500 brls do, for March and April, at $14.50. Cut meats rather dull; dry salted shoulders quoted at 5c; 10,000 lbs pickled bellies, 20-lbs, at 7½c; pickled hams, 9@11c. Bacon quiet but steady at 7⅝c for short clear, and 6⅞@7c for short clear, and 6⅞@7c for long clear. Lard easier for early delivery; 8⅞c bid for Western on the spot and for February, and 8⅝c asked. About 100 tcs sold on spot at 8¾c; also 1,750 tcs at 8½c for April; 8⅝c for May, and 83⅝c for June.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Signal Service reports indicate a mild or moderate temperature all over the country, except in New England and Lower Canada. Thermometer at Quebec, 12 degrees below zero; at Montreal, 1 below; Portland, Me, 6 above; Boston, 18 above; New York, 29 above; Washington, 44 above; Jacksonville, Fla., 49 above; St. Louis, 40 above; Chicago, 29 above. Snowing at Oswego, Kingston, Canada, and Montreal. Raining at St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, Pittsburgh, and Rochester. Generally cloudy, except as to the Northwest, where it is clear.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—Probabilities—For the Western and Gulf States westerly to northerly winds, lower temperature, and clear and clearing weather, and these conditions extend on Wednesday over the Eastern Gulf States, Tennessee, and Kentucky. For the South Atlantic States, fresh and brisk easterly and southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain, the former veering to westerly and northerly on Wednesday night, with clearing weather. For the Middle States, winds shifting to northeasterly and southeasterly during Wednesday, with increasing cloudiness, and with rain on Wednesday afternoon and evening over the southern and western portions. For New England, northerly to westerly winds and clear weather on Wednesday night, with winds shifting to northerly and easterly on Wednesday night with increasing cloudiness. From Missouri, northeastward over Lower Michigan and and Ohio, easterly to northerly winds, cloudy weather and rain and snow, the winds gradually backing to northerly and westerly during the day and evening, with clearing weather. From Kansas to Upper Michigan and Minnesota, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather.

MADISON.

Gathering of the Railroad Lobby—Third Annual Meeting of the Academy of the Arts and Sciences.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 11.—Our hotels are crowded again with a large lobby interested in the disposal of the land grant, including large delegates from the counties through which the road runs, who are almost unanimous in favor of giving it to the North Wisconsin Railroad Company. There is a considerable delegation here from Milwaukee. There are very few representatives of the Northwestern Railroad interest here. The friends of the North Wisconsin Company are sanguine of the early passage of their bill through the Senate, by a good majority. It is believed to be impossible to secure the passage of the bill releasing the Wisconsin Central Railroad from its obligation to construct a road from Portage to Stevens Point, Wis.

The Academy of Arts and Sciences held its third annual meeting this evening. The use of the Assembly Chamber had been granted to the Academy for the delivery of an address by Dr. J. W. Foster, of your city on the "Pre-historic Races of the United States," but he was unable to be present on account of illness. There are some two dozen papers to be read on various topics of scientific and historic interest by the University and College Professors and others, and a profitable meeting is anticipated.

Accidental Poisoning.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Feb. 11.—Dr. Lasnig[illegible], a French physician of this city, and a pioneer of California, while mixing for himself a customary drink in a drug store this morning, by mistake substituted aconite for bitters, and died in a few hours.

Jail Delivery.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 11.—John Morrill, a billiard-player, who was sentenced for a term of seven years, escaped from the Clarksburg jail on Saturday, with three others.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of colored citizens was held in Philadelphia, Monday evening, in favor of the recognition of the insurrectionists in Cuba. S. R. Scottran presided, and addresses were made by Rev. H. H. Garnett and others.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

No New Nominations for Railroad Commissioners Yet Made.

Alleged Penitentiary Frauds ---Executive Appointments.

Senate Bill Introduced to Repeal the Lake Front Act.

The Tariff Question Creates a Little Stir in the House.

ALLEGED PENITENTIARY FRAUDS.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 11.—Mr. Johnston offered resolutions setting forth that charges were publicly made of frauds committed in the management of the Penitentiary "by the sale of large amounts of State property contrary to law at much less than its value, and that the State has thereby suffered a loss of from thirty to forty thousand dollars, and that one of the Commissioners has been converting the property and convicts' labor to his individual use and benefit," therefore a committee of five, three from the House and two from the Senate, should be vested with plenary powers to investigate said charges. These charges are based on alleged interviews with convicts and others, published in the Joliet *Republican*, and refer particularly to Mr Reid, who is accused of having been interested in contracts and sales to his own benefit. Mr. Johnston said that Mr. Rosenfield, of Moline, and Mr. Beardsley, of Rock Island, were implicated by the charges, if the charges were true. He felt it his duty to have the charges against his constituents investigated. It grieved him to think that charges were brought against any public official in Illinois, as in all the corruption in National affairs at Washington, no citizen of this State was implicated. He had been proud of the record of Illinois men in Washington, and was sorry to see apparent corruption cropping out at home. He hoped the resolution would be adopted. Mr. Green thought the regular Penitentiary Committee should have charge of the investigation. Mr. Quinn thought so too, as he was on the Committee. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Penitentiary, the Chairman stating it was intended to fully investigate the alleged irregularities.

NEW COMMISSIONERS.

The Governor, to-day, appointed Hiram F. Walker, of Union, and Jesse Bishop, of Williamson, Commissioners of the Southern Illinois Asylum at Anna, and of the Southern Normal University at Carbondale, in places of John Wood and Elihu J. Palmer. Also, John T. Stuart, of Sangamon, State House Commissioner.

COMMITTEE WORK.

Complaint is justly made that the Committees of the House and Senate are not attending to business. This is true, with few exceptions. The Committee on Contingent Expenses, or rather on Contingent Extravagances, has been in almost perpetual session. The Judiciary Committee has returned some bills; the Railroad Committee two bills; the Revenue Committee has worked; the Education Committee has finished the Compulsory Education bill, and that is all of importance in the House. There has been even less work done by Senate Committees. It is time they went to work in good earnest, as the session is nearly half over, or should be, and nothing has been done that is really beneficial.

ANATOMICAL.

Mr. Peltzer introduced a bill appropriating the unknown dead for the purposes of science. It is the same bill introduced last year, slightly modified and improved by Dr. Miller, of Chicago, and Drs. Buck and Price, of Springfield.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate concurred in a House resolution asking for a United States Court at Peoria.

Senator Yoris wished to have the names of absentees recorded in the journal every day, but the Senators declined any such disagreeable notoriety.

RELICS.

Among the papers of Erastus Wright, State Agent, appointed by Governor Reynolds to receive the arms used in the Black Hawk War, the following documents were found:

BEARDSTOWN, April 28, 1832.

Special Order No. —

The Brigade Inspector having inspected Captain Abram Lincoln's Company, and mustered them into service, reports that thirty guns are wanting to arm the Company completely. Quartermaster General Edwards will furnish the Captain with that number of arms, if to be had in his department.

JOHN J. HAMLIN, Brigade Major.

By order Brigadier General Samuel Whiteside, Commanding B. M. V. I. M.

Received April 28, 1832, for the use of the Sangamon County Company, under my command, thirty muskets, bayonets, screws, and wipers, which I oblige myself to return on demand. A. LINCOLN, Captain.

The words "Abram Lincoln" in the special order were evidently written by Lincoln, as they are in the same hand as the last signature. Was his name "Abram" or Abraham? These documents, owned by Captain Johnson, Assistant Secretary of State, son-in-law of Mr. Wright, are framed and on exhibition in the Secretary of State's office.

DUTY ON RAILROAD IRON.

The motion to reconsider the resolution of Mr. Collins instructing Congressmen to vote for the repeal of duty on railroad iron came up as a special order. Mr. Scanlan spoke in favor of protection, which he conceived requisite to develop American industry. He went into an elaborate argument to prove that under free trade this country suffered from wild-cat currency, broken banks, and general demoralization. The war came, and protection was necessary to raise revenue. Then manufactures flourished, workmen got good wages, and the country was in better condition than ever. Under the protective laws of 1862 manufactures increased 500 per cent. Free trade now would destroy manufactures, because wages in England were lower than here. The motion to reconsider prevailed. Mr. Oberly moved to raise taxes for revenue purposes only. Mr. Sawyer moved to remit the question to the Congressional Districts. Mr. Collins could not see why tariff should be imposed on particular articles for the benefit of corporations and particular industries, which was contrary to the equal and exact justice to all provided for in the Constitution. He demonstrated the evils of class legislation. The motion to remit the tariff question to the Congressional Districts was lost by a party vote, and Mr. Starr's proposition to adopt the sentiments of the Philadelphia platform was sustained. Mr. Dunham entered a motion to reconsider subsequently. Lost. Mr. Rountree defended his party from the charge of skulking, made by Messrs. Dunham, McLaughlin, and Quinn.

SENATE BILLS.

Bills were introduced in the Senate: By Mr. Youngblood, providing that in trials of homicide the *cate-mortem* declaration of the deceased may be given in evidence. By Mr. Nicholson, prohibiting rooster and dog fights, and the employment of children under 14 in slaughter-houses.

TESTIMONY OF CRIMINALS.

The Senate discussed the proposition to permit criminals to testify on their trials, but came to no conclusion, the debate being postponed until Thursday. The Senators are about evenly divided.

THE RAILROAD TEST CASE.

By a large majority, the Senate requested the Supreme Court to speedily decide the railroad case appealed from the McLean Circuit Court. Some Senators regarded the request as impertinent, and the Court may possibly think so too.

THE LAKE FRONT ACT.

Senator Reynolds introduced a bill to repeal the Lake Front act, leaving the ownership of the land where it was before. Mr. Reynolds thinks the railroads have agreed to no ownership in the property, and thereby have forfeited none of their rights so far. It was ordered to a second reading. This amounts to an invitation for the railroads to put in an appearance.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

A bill to make the Governor, Secretary of State, and Treasurer *ex-officio* Railroad Commissioners was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Cummings. The Governor changed his mind late last night, and did not communicate with the Senate relative to the Railroad Commission, though he fully intended to do so. The friends to whom Messrs. McCrea and Robinson intrusted their resignations declined, at the last moment, to hand them in, believing that they can be nominated. The Governor does not desire to make a scapegoat of Mr. Stillwell by withdrawing his name alone, and is waiting for the other resignations. Senators Winslow, Dow, and Reynolds, acting on behalf of McCrea, are to have a conference with the Governor to-morrow, when an understanding may be reached. That is the present status of the unhappy difference so far as known outside the Executive office. As to what will occur to-morrow, or the next day, or next week, is simply leaping in the dark. In the meantime, Morgan's friends are firm and active, and boldly threaten that no Commission without his name will be confirmed. The new Commission, if a new one should be appointed, will be taken from among the names given in yesterday's despatches, and still prominently mentioned. It is full time the matter was settled some way, as its constant discussion interrupts and delays legislation. Senator Oglesby is here, and it is thought he will assist in the solution of the difficulty. Stillwell will return, and if McCrea and Robinson do not resign, he will withdraw his letter.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11, 1873.

PETITIONS.

By Senator HUNDLEY—From the Farmers' Club of Peoria, reciting their grievances from railroad oppression, and against confirming the Governor's appointments of Commissioners. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

JUDICIAL.

The rules were suspended to consider the House resolution in relation to the creation of a new district for the United States Court; providing for instructing Senators, and requesting Representatives to vote for a bill creating such district, now pending in Congress. The resolution was concurred in.

REVENUE.

The Revenue Committee reported bill 113, providing for collection of revenue, and same was recommitted.

NEW BILLS.

By Senator WHITING—Establishing a railroad police.

By Senator GLENN—Amending the act in regard to free schools.

By Senator CUMMINGS—To amend the law providing for the appointment of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

By Senator REYNOLDS—Repealing the Lake Front bill.

By Senator STARNE—To prevent frauds in official bonds.

By Senator WAITE—Regarding estrays and lost valuables.

By Senator NICHOLSON—Preventing employment of children in slaughter-houses; also to prevent cruelty in contests of skill for wager.

By Senator STEELE—Amending the Revenue law.

By Senator NICHOLSON—For an act to preserve the peace at fair grounds during exhibitions.

By Senator YOUNGBLOOD—To amend an act concerning the levy and collection of taxes; also regulating the admission of evidence in homicide cases; also to amend Section 187 of the Revenue law; also to extend the jurisdiction of Constables in incorporated towns.

By Senator McGRATH—Empowering Town Boards to fix salaries of town officers.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Several bills were read a second time, referred, and ordered printed. The new bills introduced to-day were read a first time and referred. The hour for the special order on Tuesday, viz.: consideration, by sections, of bills on a second reading, having arrived, that order was taken up, bills so considered, amended, and ordered engrossed for a third reading.

Further consideration by sections of bills on a second reading was postponed until Thursday next.

A DECISION WANTED.

By consent, Senator PALMER offered a resolution providing for a legal reduction of the rates of railroad freight, and asking of the Supreme Court a decision in the case now before that body for the alleged excessive freight charges before the adjournment of the Assembly, in order that further legislation may be enacted if required. The rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted by a vote of 22 to 12.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the names of Messrs. Savage, Pollock, and Peltzer as members of the Joint Committee to investigate the charges against the ex-Secretary of State.

PENITENTIARY FRAUDS.

Mr. JOHNSTON, by consent, offered a resolution reciting that, whereas there were grave charges of frauds committed in the management of the Penitentiary, by the sale of large amounts of property contrary to law, and at much less than its value, and that one of the Commissioners had converted the property and convict labor of the State to his own use, therefore, resolved that a Committee of five on the part of the House, and two on the part of the Senate, be appointed to investigate the management of said Penitentiary, with power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

DUTY ON IRON AND STEEL.

The SPEAKER announced as the special order, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted requesting Congress to remove the tariff from iron and steel.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the adoption of the House resolution asking Congress to provide an additional District Court in the State of Illinois.

The motion to reconsider was carried.

Mr. ORENDORFF offered an amendment, striking out the specific articles, and providing for a reduction of tariff to a revenue basis.

Mr. SAWYER offered a substitute with the tariff plank of the Philadelphia platform.

A motion to table was lost—ayes, 66; nays, 47, as follows:

YEAS.			
Anderson,	Hay,	Rankin,	
Barkley,	Henry,	Ray,	
Bocock,	Herting,	Rountree,	
Bradwell,	Hildreth,	Savage,	
Branson,	Hollenback,	Sawyer,	
Bullard,	Hopkins,	Scanlan,	
Cassedy,	Inscore,	Senne,	
Chambers,	Jacquess,	Shaw,	
Connolly,	Johnston,	Sheridan,	
Cullerton,	Jones,	Snow,	
Dement,	Lowe (Hancock),	Soule,	
Dunham,	Lletze,	Starr,	
Freeland,	Lomax,	Stewart (Win'bgo)	
Golden,	Massie,	Swan,	
Graham,	Moore (Marshall),	Taggart,	
Granger,	Moffit,	Thomas,	
Grant,	Mulvane,	Truitt,	
Grey,	Oakwood,	Washburn,	
Gridley,	Pinnell,	Wayman,	
Hart,	Plowman,	Westfall,	
Harvey,	Pollock,	Wood,	
Hawes,	Race,	Mr. Speaker—66.	
NAYS.			
Alexander (Montgomery),	Freeman, Hasping,	Neville, Newton,	
Armstrong (Grundy),	Kerrington, Hite (St. Clair),	Nulton, Oberly,	
Armstrong (Jo Daviess),	Hofles, Jackson,	Orendorff, Peltzer,	
Bailey,	James,	Quinn,	
Booth,	Jessup,	Rogers,	
Bryant,	Kann,	Sherman,	
Casey,	Lewis,	Shumway,	
Collins,	Loomis,	Streeter,	
Cronkrite,	Marsh,	Stroud,	
Darnell,	McAdams,	Thornton,	
Dewey,	McPherran,	Virden,	
Easley,	Meacham,	Webber,	
Flanders,	Middlecoff,	Webster—47.	
Forth,	Moore,		

A motion to reconsider was tabled.

Adjourned.

IT IS STILL A MYSTERY.

First Day of the Inquest on the Body of John Kennelly, the Last Victim of the Assassin—No Important Facts Ascertained—The Investigation to Be Continued To-Day.

The inquest on the body of John Kennelly, the particulars of whose murder were mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was commenced yesterday, at his late residence, No. 151 Bremer street.

Dr. Emmons, County Physician, testified that he made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains, and found a wound of the scalp, about an inch in length, behind the left ear. It had probably been made by a blunt, solid weapon. The brain was softened and broken by inflammation. The injury was sufficient to produce death. Witness was shown a club found in Callaghan's room, on Kinzie street, and said that the injury might have been produced by such a weapon.

Dr. Harcourt testified that he assisted at the *post-mortem* examination. He agreed with the opinion of Dr. Emmons.

Dr. Thibodo testified that he was called from his office, at the corner of Kinzie street and Milwaukee avenue, at 3 o'clock on Monday morning to attend a person at No. 35 Kinzie street. Deceased was the person attended. Two wounds were found over the left ear. The collar and necktie were torn off, showing that there had been a struggle. The man could not have moved after the blows had been dealt. The club found in Callaghan's saloon could have made such wounds.

Detective Dixon said the pool of blood in which Kennelly lay when found was an inch and a half deep, and asked how long he must have been there to bleed so much.

Witness replied that he might have been there six hours. It would have been impossible for him to move after receiving the injuries in his head.

The Rev. John A. Hayes, curate of St. Stephen's Catholic Church, testified that he visited Callaghan's saloon at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening. He entered the house by the alley way, and went up the back stairs to the second floor. When he reached the head of the stairs he found the little door leading into the wood-room closed. He tried to open it, but failed. Observed a man lying inside, with his legs against the door. The prostrate man drew up his legs, so that witness opened the door and got in. The man raised himself on his elbow on some wood, and asked witness who he was and what he wanted. Witness made no reply, but knocked at the kitchen door, which was opened by Mrs. Callaghan, and walked into the sitting-room. Told Mrs. Callaghan that there was a drunken man lying upon the wood in the woodshed. She took a lamp, and went to see who it was. When she returned she said that it was John Kennelly, her husband's cousin, that he was drunk, and that he was so ugly when he was in liquor that if she spoke to him he would probably insult her. Nothing more was said about the man. While witness was inquiring for Callaghan he came up the front stairs. He sat down, and he and his wife and witness talked until 11 o'clock. Witness then arose, and requested Callaghan to accompany him home. They walked to No. 185 North Sangamon street, witness' residence. This was about half-past 11 o'clock. About 3 o'clock in the morning witness was called by Callaghan to attend a dying man, who was lying on the floor of his saloon. When witness heard who the man was he declined to administer the sacraments, knowing that he was the same person whom he had seen drunk in the woodshed. Witness could not say that the man whom he had seen in the woodshed was Kennelly, the deceased. He only knew it by what Mrs. Callaghan said. Callaghan said nothing during the evening about a fight in his saloon, but said that in the morning his pocket-book had been stolen, but that he had got it back. Callaghan was not under the influence of liquor. When witness was called at 3 o'clock in the morning nothing was said as to the manner in which Kennelly was hurt. It was generally supposed about Callaghan's house that Kennelly had fallen down stairs.

Officer Thomas Maloney testified as follows: Between 11 and 12 o'clock Sunday night Andrew Farrell came running to me, while I was standing on the corner of Desplaines and Kinzie streets, and asked where was the nearest physician. I told him, and inquired what was the matter. He replied that a man was murdered, and was lying in an alley near Canal street. Officer Owens and myself went to the place. We found Kennelly in the arms of four or five men almost opposite Callaghan's saloon. They intended to take him to Sweet's drug-store. I asked Callaghan if he would let us take the man into his saloon. He said we might. I tried the front doors of his saloon repeatedly during the evening, but found them closed. About 10 o'clock I saw a little boy and girl in the saloon whose names I do not remember. They were not Callaghan's children.

The remainder of the officer's testimony was a repetition of the facts detailed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday.

At the conclusion of Maloney's testimony the inquest was adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.

After a protracted season of almost unprecedented dulness, our dry goods market again exhibits signs of activity. The effect of the pleasanter weather of the past few days is visible in a large increase in the number of mail orders, and in the attendance of buyers in person, and the aggregate of the past week's sales far exceeds that of any of the half-dozen preceding weeks. The near-by trade has not yet fairly opened, but large orders are now being placed by buyers from more remote points, and the volume of business will compare favorably with former years, at a corresponding period. Stocks, already large and attractive, are being steadily augmented and improved, and our jobbers are prepared to promptly fill all orders. In values there have been few changes, but those few were in an upward direction, and the tendency in staple cottons, and the seasonable goods generally, is to higher prices. The changes noted during the past week were ½c advance in Lawrence brown cotton, and a ⅛c in Androscoggin, Cabot, and Dwight, bleached. The carpet trade, though still far from being active, is reviving, and, in anticipation of coming spring trade, a better, firmer feeling prevails. Stocks are ample, and embrace some unusually fine selections. The New York *Dry Goods Reporter* says of the woollen goods market:

The close of the week, however, shows a much better feeling manifest on the part of both agents and buyers, and the opinion is quite prevalent that the dull spell is broken, and that the coming week must show a largely increased volume of trade. For the Southern markets we learn of orders being received for quite large amounts of certain classes of fine woollens, yet this line of goods is pretty generally in small supply, the reduction of stock is not of the desired character, as it is in the low and medium qualities where the movement is wanted, that prices may receive some encouragement from a diminished supply.

Following are the prices current in this market:

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	14 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic D, 4-4	13½	Cabot A, 4-4	12½
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12½
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence, L'L, 4-4	12½
Indian Head, 4-4	14	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 9-4	13½	Shawmut, L. L.	13
Stark A, 4-4	14	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	13½	Hoosier, 4-4	11½
Nashville, 30 in	11½	Utica C	10
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	15
Nashua E, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14½
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14½
Pepperell E, 40-in	14½	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell E, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts B'B	13
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Syrago Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14½	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	16½c	Rockport	13½c
Paquot satteens	15½	Columbian	12½c
Laconia	13½	Indian Orchard	12½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	8½c	Slater's Paper	11 c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	11
High Colors, one cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Androscoggin, L	16½c
Lyman	14½	Hackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	20	Cabot	15
Wamsutta	19	Dwight Star	15½
Pride of the West	20	Western Prodnct	13½
Langdon, GB	17	Harris	14½
Fruit of the Loom	17	Gold Medal	13½
Lonsdale	16½	Social, L	12½
Hill	15½	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	15		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	35 c	Methuen, AA	24
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	30	Portland, AAA	28
Amoskeag, A	24	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	21	York, 30-inch	21
Amoskeag, C	19	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	17	Swift River	13
DENIMS.			
York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	22½
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	20½
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	17½
Otis, AXA	23½	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20½	Haymaker	14
Otis, CC	17½	Boston	12½
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	19	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 8-3	18	American, 8-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 8-3	12½
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	37½c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	27½
Reaper City	31		
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.25
Crossleys	1.45	Roxbury	1.35
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.52½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Imp'l	1.45	Smiths & Sanfords	1.50
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.20	Lowell extra	$1.20
Hartford extra	1.20	Lowell superfine	1.05
Hartford med	1.05	Common wool	70@80c
Belgrade	90	Union	50@60
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½c	Twilled and ex. plain	34c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	35 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American, common	25	China matting 6-4	35
American, best	33	China matting 8-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	38	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 8-4	40		
TERMS:			

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent off 30 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent. off 60, 5 per cent. off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Trade continues to improve slowly. The market for cotton is very strong, and all leading makes of brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings are sold ahead by agents. Corset jeans and cottonades are improving in first hands, and rolled jaconets are more active. Prints and ginghams are in good request from first hands and jobbers. Delaines were quiet. Fancy cassimeres and diagonal worsted coatings are in improved demand. Foreign goods are rather better in first hands, but jobbers are quiet.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The chief topic of conversation on Wall street to-day was the Erie Directors' meeting, which resulted in a dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred and 1¾ on the common stock. The transfer books will be closed from March 1 to 16. The Erie loan of ten millions 7 per cent bonds has been placed in London at a rate netting the Company par, less 2½ per cent commission.

James B. Hodgskin, Treasurer of the Atlantic & Great Western Road, was appointed Vice President also, *vice* General George B. Wright, resigned.

Henry Clews & Co. have a cable despatch from their London house, reporting great success in the Japanese loan, just brought out in the London market. The loan was for $10,000,000 gold. The books were closed after being open three days. The subscriptions amounted to $50,000,000. The bonds are now active at 3¼ per cent premium.

Money was active and stringent at 7 gold to 1-16, closing at 1-64 to 1-32. Sterling steadier at 109¼ to 109¾.

Gold was firm and ranging at 113⅝ to 114⅛. Loans 2 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $60,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $217,700.

Governments were dull, but steady.

State bonds dull; Tennessees heavy; Missouris firm.

Railroad bonds firm, except Union Pacific.

The stock market, early in the day, advanced ¼ to 1 per cent, but afterwards became weak, and during the afternoon depression was the great feature, the decline ranging from ⅛ to 5⅛ per cent with a sharp pressure to sell at intervals throughout the list. Erie opened at 66, advanced to 68¾, and closed at 68⅛; preferred dull at 80@80¼; Pacific Mail ranged at 74, 75, and 75⅛; Western Union at 83¾, 89¾, and 87⅛; C., C. & I. C. at 43, 43⅞, and 42¾; New York Central at 104½, 104⅝, 103¾, and 103⅝; Rock Island at 113¼, 113¾, 112⅞, and 113; Lake Shore, 96¼, 97⅛, and 96¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 47⅛, and 46⅛; Wabash, 73⅞ and 72¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 50 and 49; Union Pacific, 34¾ and 33⅛; Atlantic & Pacific, 36⅛ and 35¼. The market was generally weak at the close, with Rock Island, Erie, New York Central, Lake Shore, and C., C. & I. C. as exceptions and firmly held.

Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	118½	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	115½	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	115⅛	10-40s	114⅛
Coupons, '65	115½	Currency 6s	115
Coupons, '65 (new)	114½	New 5s	113⅛
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	94½	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	34
Tennessees, new	80¼	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	50		
STOCKS.			
Canton	100½	St. Paul pfd	74½
W. U. Tel	87⅛	Wabash	72¾
Quicksilver	43⅛	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	97½	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	85¾	Terre Haute	10
American Express	68¾	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	76	Chicago & Alton	115
Pacific Mail	75⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	117
New York Central	103⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	46⅞
Erie	65⅝	C., C. & C	92¾
Erie pfd	80	C., B. & Q	119
Harlem	120½	Lake Shore	94⅝
Harlem pfd	136	Indiana Central	43½
Michigan Central	108⅛	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stocks	33¾
Northwestern	83	Union Pacific bonds	87⅛
Northwestern pfd	90¾	Central Pacific bonds	104¾
Rock Island	113	Del. Lack. & Western	101
N. J. Central	105½	B. H. & Erie	9½
St. Paul	53		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—1 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat —Winter, 12s 3d@12s 4d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 3d; white, 12s 2d; club, 12s 8d@13s 3d. Corn, 27s 6d@27s 9d. Pork, 61s 6d. Lard, 37s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and lower. Wheat—White, 12s@12s 2d; Milwaukee, 12s 6d @13s 3d. Corn, 27s 6d.

LIVERPOOL Feb. 11—5 p. m.—Lard, 37s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Consols, money, 92¼@92⅜; account, 92⅜@92⅝; 5-20s of '65, 92⅝; do '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 91⅞; new 5s, 90⅜; Erie, 52⅝.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance yesterday was £385,000. Amount withdrawn to-day, £200,000.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 11.—Five-twenties of '62, 95¼.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Rentes, 55f 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—Cotton dull with downward tendency; middling uplands, 9⅝d; Orleans, 10¼d. Sales 8,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull; superfine California white wheat, average quality, 12s 2d; club, 12s 6d@13s 3d; red winter, 12s 3d@12s 9d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Lard, 37s 3d. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 34s. Short ribs, 36s.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 25,000 quarters; American, 13,000 quarters. Receipts of corn for the same time, 6,000 quarters, of which 4,000 quarters were American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day including 17 cars reported to arrive, 867; total for the week, 2,618. Market dull and slow, about 500 were sold. Sales: 67 Illinois steers, 1,303@1,366 lbs, $6.00@6.30; 36 Indiana steers, 1,187 lbs, $4.75; 34 Ohio steers, 1,094 lbs, $5.00; 37 Michigan stockers, 819 @911 lbs, $4.00; 41 Michigan steers, 1,006@1,024 lbs, $4.35@4.85; 30 Indiana stockers, 992 lbs, $4.00; 38 Texas steers, 1,016 lbs, $3.65.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 3,400; total for the week, 5,000. Market not yet opened. The pens are full of sheep left over from last week.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,300; total supply for the week, 12,600. Market active at $4.90 to $5.10, an advance of 20c on last week's closing prices. Sales yesterday, 3,500 Ohio and Indiana hogs averaging 180 to 250 lbs, at $4.65@4.90. Sales of 1,000 Illinois hogs this morning at $5.10.

Boston Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., Feb. 11.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 495. Ordinary grades dull and ½c lower; medium grades ½c off. Sales of choice at $10.75@11.00; extra, $9.75@10.25; first quality, $8.25@9.25; second, $6.00@7.50; third, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,655. Prices declined; sales in lots, $2.25@5.00 each; extra, $5.50@7.00.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 11.—Crude petroleum quiet at 22.30 per bbl at Parker's Landing, equal to a fraction over 6c per gallon here. Refined nominally 16¼c car lots here.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—COTTON—Dull; middling uplands, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.15@6.90; common to good extra, $7.10@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8.20; white wheat extra, $8.60@10.45; extra Ohio, $7.30@10.50; St. Louis, $8.00@13.00. Rye flour in fair demand at $5.90@6.30. Cornmeal quiet. Wheat dull and irregular; receipts, 11,000 bu amber Western, in store, at $1.59; No. 1 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.75; No. 2 do, afloat, $1.68 bid; $1.70 asked. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn less active, and a shade easier; receipts, 34,000 bu new mixed Western at 65¾@66c; old do, afloat, 69¾c; do, in store, 69¾@69½c; yellow Western, 65½@66½c. Oats in fair demand and firmer; receipts, 15,000 bu mixed Western at 54@54½c; old, 54@55c; white Western, 55@56c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17½@18½c. Sugar steady. Molasses unchanged. Rice strong, 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9c; refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 38c.

PROVISIONS—Pork very firm; mess, $14.50; prime mess, $14.00. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats, quiet and firm; hams, 11@12c; shoulders, 6¼@6¾c. Middling, weak; long and short clear for March, 7¼c; short ribs, spot, 7¼c. Lard weaker; Western steam, 8¼c; kettle, 8¾@8¾c.

BUTTER—Western firm 15@20c.

CHEESE—Steady at 13½@16½c.

WHISKEY—Sellers at 93¾c; buyers at 93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; Western superfine, $5.75@6.75; extra, $7.00. Wheat quiet and steady; Western red, $1.80@2.00; amber, $2.10@2.25. Corn dull and nominal; mixed Western, 62c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 45@47c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Lard quiet at 8@8¼c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 92½@93c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 red, $1.70; No. 2, $1.65@1.66. Corn steady at 45@46c. Oats firm; No. 1 State, 40c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Dull; car lots, 17c; trade lots, 18c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, $1.54@1.55; No. 2 red, $1.77; No. 3 do, $1.71. Corn steady; high mixed, 38½c; spot, 39½c; seller March low mixed, 38c; white, 40c. Oats dull at 34½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.05@5.35.

CLOVER SEED—$5.30.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 61,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping, $7.90@8.35. Wheat dull, $1.70@1.72. Corn steady at 40@41c. Rye—No. 2, 75c. Oats steady at 31@39c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—In fair demand and higher; held at 93@95c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; buyers and sellers apart; holders firm. Pork nominally at $13.00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6¾c. In demand at 5½c for loose. Lard quiet; steam, 7¾@7¾c; kettle, 8c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 7¾@7 5-16c; clear, 7¾@7¾c.

HOGS—Quiet and lower; principal sales to butchers, $4.85@4.75; shippers, $4.50@4.60. Receipts, 1,400.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 3 spring, $1.32; soft No. 2 do, $1.42; No. 3 red fall, $1.56. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 31@31½c on east track; 33c in elevator. Oats dull No. 2, 31c in elevator. Barley firm, for best grades; choice Iowa spring, 95

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.

The supply of loanable funds in this market is increasing a little, and more persons are accommodated, though the demand is still so much in excess of the supply that the market may be called tight yet, and rates for money in the street can scarcely be quoted lower than last week, though it is easier to negotiate good paper at the same rates. One important feature that promises well for an easier condition of the market soon, is the better supply of cars on the railroads from here eastward. The receipts of hogs and cattle here have fallen off very largely, as the bulk of the packing is now over, and the rolling stock of the railroads can be used to take grain to the Eastern markets.

Owing to a smaller demand for currency to go into the country the price of New York exchange is firmer, and sold between banks to-day at 60c per $1,000 discount.

The new 5 per cent bonds are quoted to-day at 112¼ in currency, with gold at 114⅛, which makes the gold price of the bonds 98.33 including accrued interest since the first of the month. The bonds have therefore declined 2 per cent in gold within the last two weeks, and it is apparent that if the Syndicate have not already sold their $300,000,000 of bonds, they can not do it at the present price, and unless they can put up prices again, the scheme will be a failure.

THE STOCK OF SPECIE.

Careful estimates of the coin circulation of the Pacific Coast place it at not over $15,000,000. Add $4,000,000 as the largest possible amount held by the National Banks over the amount of their gold certificates, and $62,342,604, which was the total amount of specie in the United States Treasury on the 21st, and we have an aggregate of $81,000,000 as the total stock of coin in the United States and Territories. These figures show that Senator Sherman's estimate of $200,000,000 of coin in the country, available for specie resumption, is perfectly absurd.

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY VERSUS BANK NOTES.

The Dubuque *Telegraph* says that, while it can seldom differ with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE on questions of political economy, it does so on the question of what ought to be done for a currency. The *Telegraph* objects to the retirement of the greenbacks and the increase of the National Bank notes as a means of specie resumption.

The friends of an exclusive greenback currency have but one argument in its behalf. This is the plausible but not well-founded one that it would cost the Government about $16,000,000 per annum less if the present National Bank notes were all greenbacks. The fact is, however, that the National Banks, with an aggregate capital of $478,000,000, pay State and General Government taxes to the amount of $18,000,000 per annum. It is a well known fact that bank capital, like all other personal property, escapes its due share of State and other local taxation, except in cases where a thorough exhibit of it is compelled, as in the case of capital in National Banks, and it may safely be assumed that, if the National Banking system were abolished, the $478,000,000 of bank capital would not pay taxes of all kinds to a greater amount than $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, thus showing a loss of from $13,000,000 to $14,000,000 of taxes now collected by the General Government and the States. If, in comparing the cost of National Bank currency with the taxes paid by the banks, there is any considerable balance in favor of an exclusive greenback currency, it must be remembered that this is the means of securing to the whole country the soundest system of banking in the world. The small—for it is small—profit to the banks on their circulation is the main inducement to bank capital to subject itself to the rigid supervision of Government officers. The margin of about 20 per cent in the market value of the bonds deposited by the National Banks is practically a security for depositors in addition to the continued publicity given to the condition of the banks. This of itself is worth more to the people at large than the difference between the taxes paid by the banks and the bonds held by them.

But besides these arguments in behalf of a National Bank currency, there is a more forcible one against an exclusive currency of greenbacks. Paper money currency is something that must expand and contract several times a year in accordance with the activity of trade. A Government currency can not be made to do this in a legitimate way, because the Government is not a bank and ought not to lend its credit to merchants and traders as a bank can and ought to do. The only way the Government gets its money out of the Treasury now, is by buying bonds, and this implies the necessity of excessive taxation in order to have a surplus to expend in the purchase of bonds. The present means of getting greenbacks into circulation is therefore only an incident of the payment of the debt, the ultimate object of which is the retirement of all Government obligations. The much-talked-of elasticity of the currency cannot be obtained for Government currency without the annual collection of nearly $100,000,000 more taxes than is required by the current expenses of the Government.

There is, however, a still more important objection to an exclusive Government currency: We must resume specie payments some time. When that time comes it will be found that the banks can maintain public confidence in their notes in the aggregate, with a much smaller aggregate specie reserve than the Government could for greenbacks. If our whole present volume of $700,000,000 of paper money were greenbacks, and the Government were to attempt resumption, it would require a constant reserve of at least $300,000,000 of specie in the Treasury vaults to maintain confidence in specie redemptions of greenbacks, while the banks could more likely maintain confidence in an equal amount of notes with an actual reserve of 20 per cent or say $150,000,000. The ground for this belief is the fact that in the case of the Government, the whole reserve fund is in one place, and its amount known to every body, so that every doubter could measure from day to day, the increasing or decreasing ability of the Government to pay all its notes on demand. The reserve would be so concentrated that any loss of confidence, or any well-planned scheme of the gigantic speculators of the present day, would tell with double force against the whole volume of currency.

But if the $700,000,000 were all bank notes, the stock of specie could be shifted around from place to place, to help sustain different banks. A dozen banks might fail, and yet confidence not be shaken in the general soundness of the currency, while the bare suspicion that the Government might not be able to pay one of its notes would precipitate a panic at once.

It is not probable that as great an amount as $700,000,000 of paper money, either of bank notes or greenbacks, can be kept in circulation in this country concurrent with specie redemptions of the same on demand. Specie redemptions, if maintained, would certainly bring $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 of gold and silver coin into circulation. Our paper money is now worth 87½ cents in gold; bring it to par, and it would represent $787,500,000 of purchasing power, add to this the $150,000,000 of coin that would come into circulation, and it would make $937,000,000 of circulating medium, which from our present experience would certainly be $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 more than we have any legitimate use for. It is apparent, therefore, that with specie resumption the volume of currency will inevitably contract in accordance with laws of political economy, which superficial thinkers like Senator Sherman seem to ignore entirely.

Contraction of either the greenbacks or the National Bank circulation will be the certain result of specie resumption, and for the reasons given above, we cannot avoid the conclusion that it would better be the greenbacks, and that the contraction should begin before the attempt to resume.

The monopoly of National Bank circulation should be removed, because it is a monopoly. No one need be afraid that the banks will risk the loss of the 20 per cent margin in their bonds by putting out more circulation than they can take care of on a basis of specie redemptions at par.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115	115¼
5-20s of '64	115	115¼
5-20s of '65	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114	114¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¼	116⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅜
10-40s	113⅝	114½
U. S. 5s (New Issue,) ex int.	112	112¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99⅞ & int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s		95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		109¾-110⅞
Gold Exchange		114
Gold and Gold Coupons	113⅝	114

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Feb. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Milwaukee av, near Maulena st, n e f, Lot 8, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $3,400.

Keith st, bet Chicago av and Second st, w f, 21x92 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,050.

Lots 32 and 33, in Block 6 of Block 1, of e ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $3,000.

Summer av, s of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 29, 1872; consideration, $850.

Clybourn av, n of and near Sheffield av, s w f, Lot 4, with buildings, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $1,400.

The premises No. 138 Elm st, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,875.

Emerald av, n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 16, 1872; consideration, $600.

Hubbard st, bet Robey and Lincoln sts, s f, Lot 42 and Lot 9, in rear, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $2,000.

Emerald av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $650.

State st, n of and near Thirtieth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $6,800.

Butterfield st, n of and near Nineteenth st, w f, 25 ft, dated Dec. 2, 1872; consideration, $1,800.

Harrison st, bet Oakley st and Western av, n f, Lot 12, dated Dec. 7, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 110, in Block 22, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Jan. 25; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 93, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 24, 1872; consideration, $740.

Wabash av, near Seventeenth st, e f, 25x121½ ft, dated Oct. 12, 1872; consideration, $14,000.

Seymour av, 216 ft s of North av, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $550.

Nora av, n e cor of Thompson st, w f, 48x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,200.

West Twenty-first st, 150 ft w of Robey st, s f, 25x126 ft, dated Nov. 28, 1872; consideration, $750.

Twenty-seventh st, n e cor of Wallace st, Lots 16 to 18, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $4,500.

Lowe av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $650.

Lot 2 of Lots 31, 34, etc., in Block 7, Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Oct. 25, 1872; consideration, $700.

Lots 24 and 25, in Block 3 of Block 25, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 1, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

Arnold st, n of and near Thirty-eighth st, e f, Lot 40, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $700.

Halsted st, bet Fulton and Lake sts, e f, Lots 7 and 8, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $42,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 9, in Block 28, Ravenswood, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Calumet av, w f, 50x160 3-10 ft in e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated Jan. 25; consideration, $1,125.

Seven lots in Heintz's Subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 13, in Bowen's Blocks 2 and 3, in Ridgewood, Hyde Park, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $2,600.

Lot 8, in Block 1, of e ½ sw ¼ Sec. 12, 38, 13, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $250.

Lot 9, in same, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $250.

E ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 13 (20 acres), dated Feb. 5; consideration, $16,000.

Lots 24 to 26, Block 2, of Lockwood's s ½ w ½ ne ¼ of nw ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Jan. 25, 1872; consideration, $7,500.

Lots 1 and 4, in Block 1, in L. W. Stone's Subdivision, in w ½ of sw ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, being sw cor. of Indiana av and Forty-third st, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $10,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,542	3,641	4,185	3,346
Wheat, bu	44,120	7,218	7,479	750
Corn, bu	142,765	65,705	6,572	33,577
Oats, bu	51,860	21,150	10,569	16,217
Rye, bu	4,050	1,935	1,875	....
Barley, bu	14,080	4,810	7,179	....
Grass Seed, lbs	170,590	175,020	99,061	83,078
Flax Seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	12,500	47,240	9,000	11,210
Cured Meats, lbs	52,580	187,510	1363,530	559,380
Beef, brls	....	65	....	....
Pork, brls	4	822	1,212	342
Lard, lbs	61,200	95,290	775,530	403,584
Tallow, lbs	54,850	38,710	42,400	....
Butter, lbs	42,631	27,100	6,050	2,400
Dressed Hogs, No	7,018	4,158	3,387	3,784
Live Hogs, No	9,660	4,439	7,160	3,597
Cattle, No	1,661	1,429	1,977	1,705
Sheep, No	2,035	1,340	483	2,014
Hides, lbs	74,780	111,660	14,100	87,284
Highwines, brls	406	411	554	300
Wool, lbs	67,685	....	13,000	6,890
Potatoes, bu	1,686	3,430	....	....
Lumber, M feet	521	790	641	266
Shingles, M	1,200	350	1,047	97
Lath, M	50	44	20	....
Salt, brls	225	816	495	600

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 7,842 bu wheat; 392 bu corn; 485 bu rye; 402 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 224 cars wheat; 239 cars corn; 39 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 33 cars barley. Total, 543 cars, or 210,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were quiet and steady to-day, with few other changes in price than a decline in wheat, and an advance in hogs and hog product. The receipts of grain were larger than heretofore, showing that the fine weather is permitting the farmers to bring forward their property more freely. This fact tended to weakness incident to an increased volume of offerings, but the same weather is removing some of the difficulties that have retarded shipments from this point Eastward, so that the two movements about equalize each other, thus far. One of the railroad depots was open to-day for the reception of freight, and it was tumbled in at a lively rate till the officers were obliged to cry out "Hold! enough!" It is expected that in the course of another week or two the freight blockade will have been so far removed that there will be no more serious delay in railroad transportation East this season.

It is pleasant to note signs of increased activity in general commercial circles. Most of our wholesale merchants report more doing and a prospect of a lively spring trade, which has already set in. Country buyers have made comparatively few purchases during the past winter, and their stocks are running quite low, so that it is absolutely necessary to replenish them on a liberal scale. They are now doing this, and with a reasonable prospect of being able to make fair profits, as the farmers will market their produce at a rapid rate from this time forward.

There was more doing in the grocery market than on any previous day within the past six weeks, the attendance of buyers in person as well as the number of mail orders exhibiting a noticeable increase. A better feeling prevailed in consequence, and prices were generally firmer, though, aside from an advance of a ¼c in coffees, there were no quotable changes. Sugars continue somewhat unsettled, but, if the demand should continue to improve, a firmer feeling will no doubt be developed. Candles, rice, spices, syrups, and soaps are firmer. The dry goods trade was reported more active, both on local and interior accounts, and the feeling of depression so long prevalent is gradually giving place to one of cheerfulness. Decided firmness still characterizes the market for cotton textiles, and the tendency in some lines is in an upward direction. Butter was again in good request, and, with no material increase in the supply, the late advance was easily sustained. Bagging was in demand at former rates. The cheese market was reported fairly active for the season, and all marketable grades were being held with pronounced firmness. Canned goods were again active and firm. Coal remains quiet. There were no changes of importance in the fish market, though there was some talk of an advance in whitefish, the stocks of which are light and in few hands. Dried fruits were quoted quiet, with prices unchanged, save for currants, which were "off" a ½c. Hay was again dull and easy. Hides and leather remain firm as previously quoted. There were no changes in the prices of oils. Linseed, lard, whale, and turpentine were firm, while carbon alone was easy. Pig iron is firm and advancing.

The lumber trade begins to "pick up" a little, although some dealers report a quiet market. Prices are a little off for the common grades, but otherwise there was no change. Building materials were in rather better demand. Prices for brick are irregular, sales having been made at $9.50@11.00. Other materials are quiet and unchanged. Iron and steel, metals and tinners' stock were improving in demand, and both markets were firm at quotations. Wool, hops, and broom corn remain quiet. Seeds were in fair demand, the offerings are quite liberal, and prices are rather weak, although without quotable change. Poultry was in large supply, and, as the greater portion of the offerings were inferior, the amount of trading was rather light. Prices were weak and unsettled. Eggs continue scarce and firm. Potatoes were in request and firm at quotations. Green fruits were in the usual demand at previous prices.

Highwines were in active demand, and firm at the quotations of yesterday. Sales were reported of 400 brls at 87½c per gallon. The market closed firm, at 87½c bid, and 88c asked.

Dressed hogs were in fair demand, both from packers and shippers, and were a shade firmer than yesterday; but not so strong, relatively, as live hogs. Heavy weights sold at $4.82½@4.85, and light at $4.90@4.95, both closing at the inside. Sales were reported of 497 head at $4.95; 250 at $4.92½; 663 at $4.90; 1,209 at $4.85; 258 at $4.82½; 287 dividing on 200 lbs, at $4.85@4.95; 665 do at $4.82½@4.92½; 1,000 at $4.82½@4.85. Total, 4,829 head.

The first transactions in lake freights for this season were reported to-day. Two vessels were taken to load for corn to Buffalo, on private terms; generally believed to be 12c.

Provisions were quiet but strong. Mess pork was 10@15c per brl higher, lard was 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, and meats firm at previous prices, except green hams, which were ⅛@¼c per lb higher. An advance in the price of live hogs was reported from the Stock Yards, and made holders firmer in their views, especially as receipts of hogs are now comparatively light. But there was no urgent demand, except for mess pork, which was wanted for the short interest. There are plenty of orders here to buy meats; but, as there is no immediate prospect of being able to ship it out, buyers are not anxious to take hold unless they can obtain concessions from asking prices. The shipments of meats were again liberal yesterday, aggregating 1,363,530 lbs. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.37½@12.40; do seller March, $12.50@12.55; do seller April, $12.75@12.80; do seller May, $12.85@12.90; prime mess, $10.75@11.00; extra prime, $9.25@9.50. Lard, cash, or seller February, $7.30; do seller March, $7.40@7.45; do seller April, $7.60; do seller May, $7.70@7.75. Green hams at 8¾@8⅞c for 18-lb averages, and 7⅝@7¾c for 18-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1¼c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; do rough sides 5⅝@5¾c; do short ribs, 5⅝c; do short clear 6c; dry salted meats quotable at 4c for shoulders; 6@6¼c for short ribs, and 6¼@6⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4¼c. English meats, 6¼c for Cumberlands; 6¼@6⅜c for short ribs; 6½c for short clear; 9½@10c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5¼c for shoulders, 7½c for clear ribs, 7⅞c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@30.00. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅜c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $12.40; 35 brls at $12.30; 750 brls do seller March at $12.55; 500 brls do at $12.50; 250 brls do at $12.45; 500 brls do buyer to March 20 at $12.62½; 250 brls prime mess pork at $10.75; 100 tcs lard at $7.30; 250 tcs do (last evening) at $7.27½; 100 tcs do (kettled) at $7.65; 250 tcs do seller March at $7.40; 50 brls hocks at $5.30; 200 boxes shoulders, and 20,000 brls do, packed, at 4¼c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at $6.06¼; 20,000 lbs do at 6c; 250 boxes do at 6⅝c; 50,000 lbs short clear (dressed hogs) at 6⅜c; 2,500 boxes do at 6¼c, part seller March; 700 pcs green hams (17-lbs) at 8c; 20,000 lbs do (20-lbs) at 7⅞c; 100 tcs sweet pickled do (14½-lbs) at 9⅝c.

Flour was in rather better demand, though the volume of sales was still small for a market like Chicago. The inquiry was more largely for the better grades than heretofore. Former quotations were firmly adhered to, notwithstanding the weakness in wheat and dulness in New York. We note that several shipments of flour were made to-day, which have been hanging back for some time past, waiting for freight room. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.50; 100 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $7.50; 200 brls do (Big Loaf) at $7.25; 300 brls do at $7.25; 50 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.25. Total, 1,050 brls. Also, 13 tons middlings at $13.25; 30 tons bran at $12.00, all on track. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.25
Low to medium	5.50	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00	@ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.75	@ 4.90
Buckwheat flour	7.50	@ 7.75
Bran	12.00	@ ....
Middlings	12.00	@16.00

Wheat was again active, but 1c lower, the market ruling very steady at the decline all through the regular session. The immediate cause of the drop was a reported depression in Liverpool, which was supplemented by the fact of larger receipts here; not less than 224 cars being inspected in for to-morrow. Besides this, some orders were received to sell wheat that has been carried here for some time by people in the winter wheat growing districts, who find that winter wheat is coming in upon them more liberally than they had anticipated. Hence the market was heavy, as it has been for several days past, and there was a general anticipation of still lower prices, though many of the shorts took hold so liberally at the decline established to-day as to prevent a further drop. The present tendency of wheat is downward, owing to the prospect of heavy receipts, while there are few or no strong men under it. There is no doubt that we shall have all the wheat that can be brought in from now till the opening of navigation. Seller March opened at $1.24, declined to $1.23⅜, advanced to $1.24, and closed at $1.23⅛. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.21⅝@1.22, closing at $1.22. Seller April sold at $1.26@1.26½. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.27. No. 3 spring was in good demand, and firm at $1.09; and rejected do was in better demand, closing firm at 96½c in ordinary houses, and 98c in the central. Cash sales were reported of 14,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22; 20,600 bu do at $1.21¾; 71,800 bu do at $1.21⅝; 10,000 bu do at $1.21⅝c; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09½; 23,600 bu do at $1.09; 2,400 bu rejected spring at 98c; 2,000 bu do 96½c; 1,600 bu do at 96c; 500 bu by sample at $1.32. Total, 148,500 bu.

Corn was less active, and rather weak, declining ⅛c below the inside quotations of yesterday, under big receipts, and liberal offerings, both of options and cash. New York was quoted strong early, which fact kept up quotations in spite of heavy arrivals here; but when the latest New York came in "easier," our market gave way. The confidence manifested yesterday was not visible to-day, except that rejected was in better demand for local consumption and for shipment. The speculative grade was not wanted. Seller March opened at 31⅝c, and declined to 31⅜c at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 31@31⅛c; seller April at 32¼@32⅜c; seller May at 36¼@36⅛c, and seller June at 37⅛@37⅜c, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 27,600 bu do at 31⅛c; 61,000 bu do at 31c; 2,400 bu rejected at 27½c; 2,400 bu do at 27¼c; 25,200 bu do at 27c; 2,400 bu ear at 35c delivered. Total, 126,000 bu.

Oats were rather more active at about the same average of prices as yesterday. The market was dull early, owing to the fact of larger receipts, but the demand for future soon re-established strength. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at 26½@26⅝c; seller March at 27@27¼c; seller April at 27⅞@28c; and seller May at 31@31¼c,—all closing firm, with holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 26⅜c; 12,200 bu do at 26⅝c; 1,200 bu do at 26½c; 3,000 bu rejected at 24c; 1,200 bu do at 23⅝c. Total, 22,400 bu.

Rye was very quiet and steady at the quotations of the past week. Sales were limited to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 65½c, which figure was bid for gilt-edged receipts at the close.

Barley was less active, and irregular, averaging about the same as at the close yesterday. The market opened strong on No. 2, at 73½c, and advanced to 75c, but declined to 73c at the close. Seller March was nominal at the same price as cash, and seller April sold at 76@77c, closing at the inside. No. 3 was dull at 60@61c, and rejected at 51@52c. Sample lots were weak, not being wanted. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 75c; 2,400 bu do at 74½c; 800 bu do at 74c; 1,600 bu do at 73½c; 400 bu do at 73c; 800 bu No. 3 at 61c; 800 bu do at 60c; 400 bu rejected at 53c; 400 bu do at 52c; 800 bu do at 51c; 600 bu by sample at 80c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 53c, all on track. Total, 11,400 bu.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following is the official report of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	Feb. 8,'73.	Jan. 1,'73.	Feb. 10,'72.
No. 1 amber	....	....	....
No. 1 red	....	....	1,230
No. 2 red	....	....	200
No. 3 winter	....	....	1,850
Rejected winter	309	1,261	1,834
No. 1 spring	5,008	4,999	38,802
No. 2 spring	1,223,373	1,121,536	1,424,796
No. 3 spring	375,134	349,055	68,649
No. 1 hard spring	2,400	2,300	9,503
No. 2 hard spring	7,106	7,106	37,191
Rejected spring	52,242	51,029	28,140
No grade spring	390	39	1,269
Total	1,665,962	1,536,064	1,603,464
CORN.			
Yellow	30,163	29,788	43,182
No. 1	100,049	91,500	77,017
No. 2	3,685,224	3,228,349	4,887,362
Rejected	137,716	97,677	116,693
No. 2 kiln dried	3,533	3,533	....
Rejected kiln dried	....	....	....
No grade	361	361	1,839
New No. 2	....	....	....
Total	3,957,046	3,451,208	5,126,093
OATS.			
No. 1	2,667	2,667	6,965
No. 2	1,151,852	1,071,878	914,832
Rejected	72,284	72,485	71,455
No grade	....	309	1,116
Total	1,226,803	1,147,339	994,388
RYE.			
No. 1	6,186	5,495	56,324
No. 2	271,917	248,669	225,508
Rejected	1,660	1,878	7,544
Total	279,763	256,042	289,376
BARLEY.			
No. 2	284,532	259,044	468,310
No. 3	68,017	61,319	74,397
Rejected	24,876	19,996	8,766
No grade	....	379	....
Total	377,425	340,708	551,473

Total, 7,506,999 bu. This is an increase during the past week of 129,838 bu wheat; 505,838 bu corn; 79,464 bu oats; 23,721 bu rye; 36,717 bu barley. Total increase, 775,638 bu.

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

The *American Gazette* (Philadelphia) has the following:

The shipments of petroleum to foreign ports from all the Atlantic ports of the Republic show a falling off for 1872. We subjoin a statement in gallons, which will indicate the rise and progress of the trade: For 1865, 29,805,523; 1866, 67,430,451; 1867, 67,052,029; 1868, 99,281,750; 1869, 102,743,004; 1870, 141,238,155; 1871, 155,618,064; 1872, 150,385,839. The great increase in the trade has been caused by the ramifications of railroads through the oil region and the increase of railway facilities. But during 1872 the efforts to regulate the trade caused a suspension of operations and reduced exports. The influence of this was felt in the two leading ports of shipment, New York and Philadelphia, but heaviest in the former, whose exports declined from a total of 94,955,850 in 1871, to 90,027,726, while ours at Philadelphia did not decline, but simply failed to make the usual increase, the shipments at this port having been 55,001,500 in 1871, and 56,645,350 in 1872. There was a decline at both Boston and Baltimore. This was the first year since 1867 in which the export at New York declined. The export from Philadelphia declined in 1869, but immediately rallied and went ahead again rapidly.

PROVISIONS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended Feb. 4, 1873, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork brls.	Beef pkgs	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese lbs.
Liverpool	1,150	1,536	582,320	3,193,576	409,430
London	686	879	23,260	125,578	224,944
Glasgow	822	709	696,186	1,208,338	....
Havre	....	....	543,303	672,506	....
Marseilles	....	....	141,411	90,909	....
Antwerp	....	....	371,676	409,788	....
Hamburg	2	251	555,583	1,002,686	....
Bremen	4	104	826,034	409,738	....
Rotterdam	53	51	4,972	965,295	....
Stettin	....	....	1,416,616	700,480	....
Cadiz	....	....	8,187	7,144	....
West Indies	1,214	242	273,206	246,233	11,443
Passages	....	....	2,250	....	....
B. N. A. Colonies	780	4	9,255	....	....
British Guiana	780	119	45,375	27,781	15,701
New Grenada	68	63	77,591	900	....
Brazil	....	....	24,815	585	....
Cen. Rep.	25	....	....	....	350
Argentine Republic	....	....	1,116	....	....
Venezuela	....	....	17,000	450	....
Africa	66	24	1,870	3,813	399
Total	5,150	4,042	5,617,156	10,310,701	662,917
Previous week	3,057	2,620	6,350,177	12,328,165	107,446
Week Jan. 21	2,850	2,597	4,150,835	8,599,149	429,206
Week Jan. 14	6,017	2,946	3,402,694	7,900,236	865,580
Corresp'd'g week '72	3,507	2,128	7,905,407	9,586,918	112,442

And butter, 86,671 lbs; grease, 91,446 lbs; stearine, 117,850 lbs.

And from Nov. 1 to Feb. 4, inclusive for four years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	43,272	43,027	35,577	20,451
Beef, brls, tcs	32,156	35,255	42,933	23,424
Lard, lbs	55,869,474	57,078,289	22,725,845	7,260,448
Bacon, lbs	81,555,103	64,735,747	20,879,862	11,589,853
Butter, lbs	1,116,830	1,515,190	550,900	340,279
Cheese, lbs	7,768,418	6,562,605	9,841,151	5,518,545
Tallow, lbs	12,366,738	15,312,364	5,528,260	7,771,852

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and ⅝c lower; No. 2 spring sold at $1.21½@1.21⅝ seller the month, and $1.23⅛@1.23¼ seller March, the latter closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and a shade easier. No. 2 sold at 30⅞@31c seller the month, and at 31⅝c seller March. Other grains and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand and firm at $1.75@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOMCORN—The first of the week the demand seemed to be improving, but it proved but temporary, and the market has relapsed into its former condition of quietness. The receipts are moderate; but stocks are, if anything, accumulating. Prices are unchanged: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; green 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BAGGING—There is nothing new to report in connection with the bagging market. So far as cotton seamless goods are concerned, a good degree of activity prevails, and, with light stocks on hand, holders remain firm at the late advance. The inquiry for burlaps and gunnies is only fair, but, at the prices current, the market is firm. In wool sacks there is no considerable movement, and quotations are but indifferently sustained. Following are the ruling rates: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewistown, 35c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 68c.

BEANS—Continue to meet with a moderate demand. The offerings of poor to medium grades are fair, but choice hand-picked beans are scarce. We again quote: Navies at $2.40@2.65; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A slight improvement in the demand is noticed, but the market is far from being active. Common brick are selling at irregular prices, but quotable at $9.50@11.00. We note an advance in window glass, caused by an advance among manufacturers. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, $1.10; lime (brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@14.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	25.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		36.00
34x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

BUTTER—The daily receipts of this staple continue to fall considerably short of the demand, and during the week under review a further material advance has been established. Both the local and outside demand have been active, and the market has been kept bare of good to choice qualities at 22@30c—the outside figure being paid for fancy packages. During yesterday and to-day the receipts were rather more liberal, and in some quarters a slightly easier feeling was evinced, but a majority of holders seemed firm in their views, and no immediate decline is looked for. Following are the prices now current: Common to choice roll, 17@24c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 27@30c; medium to good, 20@24c; inferior to common, 9@18c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—In this department of the market trading is rather spasmodical, being active when the weather is favorable, and quiet when it is so cold that the goods can not safely be shipped. The week's business, however, shows a respectable increase, as compared with any of the half dozen preceding weeks, and as the season advances continued improvement is looked for. Prices range substantially the same as on the date of our last weekly review. Stocks are in good shape. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Raspberries	2.60@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Gooseberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.20
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Corn, Elgin	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Yarmouth	2.65@ 2.85
Peas, 2 lb, pod	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	3.15@ 3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	1.60@ 1.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.85
Lobster, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 1 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.40@ 2.50
	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.20@ 1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—The more favorable weather of the past week has witnessed an increased movement in this staple, and the firm feeling noticeable a week ago is still prevalent. The market for prime goods is especially firm, as the supply of such is becoming much reduced, and stocks can scarcely be replenished to sell at present quotations. The market is liberally supplied with common and medium grades. We repeat our list: New York factory, 14½@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—Prices range substantially the same as a week ago, and there are at present no indications of any material change in either direction, the market ruling steady and firm, both for hard and soft descriptions. Following are the quotations: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Indiana Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels and tierces were in demand, with ample offerings. Tierces are a shade lower. Other descriptions were unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 3,760 pork barrels at $1.15; 53 fair lard tierces at $1.60.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Fair activity characterizes the drug trade, and prices rule steady, the only important changes since our last report being an advance of 5c per lb in citric acid, and a decline of $1.00 per lb in iodine. Below are the quotations:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.60	@	1.65
Acid, oxalic, lb	23	@	25
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65	@	70
Ammonia, carb., lb	25	@	30
Asafoetida, lb	60	@	70
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tauqua, lb	1.30	@	1.35
Borax, ref., lb	35	@	38
Blue-vitriol, lb	15	@	18
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.35	@	1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.40	@	1.50
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	35	@	40
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	40	@	45
Gum opium, lb	8.50	@	8.75
Gum shellac, lb	58	@	63
Glue, white, lb	45	@	50
Iodine, lb	9.50	@	10.00
Lye, cone, case	8.25	@	
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50	@	5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb		@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25	@	1.50
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's		@	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	60	@	65
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	
Potassium, iod., lb	6.50	@	7.00
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.50	@	1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00	@	2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@	
Sulphur, lb	5	@	

EGGS—The receipts are still very light, and nearly all offerings are quickly placed on arrival. Prices are irregular, sales having been made at 45@50c for fresh and 30@40c for pickled. Sales include 15 cases and 100 doz at 45c; 200 doz pickled at 38c.

FEATHERS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry. The receipts are moderate and prime geese feathers are firm at quotations. We quote: Prime live geese at 63@67c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@50c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—The only quotable change in prices of fish during the week, was an advance of 50c per 100 lbs in bank cod, the present quotation being $3.00@6.25. There is, however, a decidedly firmer tone to the market for whitefish (the stocks of which are very light, and mainly in the hands of two dealers), and an advance is talked of. Other descriptions remain steady and firm. There is a good demand both for lake and saltwater fish. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, 6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank cod-fish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scalded, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The more favorable weather of the past few days has witnessed some improvement in the dried fruit trade, but the general market is still very far from being active, and, with the exception of apples and one or two other articles in the list, the quoted prices are only indifferently sustained. Currants, dates, and figs are "off" a little. We revise our list as follows: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@17c; Turkey prunes, 9¾@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10@10½c; raspberries, 42@44c; pitted cherries, 24@25c; peaches, pared, 18@21c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5¾@6c; Zante currants, 8@8½c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do, Western, 6@6½c; Michigan, 7@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 22@23c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

FURS—There was no change to note. The receipts have been quite light for the past week. Prices for nearly all descriptions of furs are unsettled, although without quotable change. This is caused by the depressed market abroad. Muskrat are reported to have declined fully 20 per cent in Europe, and are in large supply. Skunk are also lower. We continue to quote: Extra otter, $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.00; No. 2 do, 75c@$1.00; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; black bear, $5.00@12.00; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.75; grey do, 10@75c; kitt do, 10@50c; silver do, $10.00@40.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 75c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, striped, 15@40c; do, black, 75c@$1.00; badger, 10@50c; muskrat, fall, 10@12c; winter, do, 16@18c; kitten, 3@5c; opossum, 5@15c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 15@60c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@36c; do dressed, 75c@$1.50; beaver, ⅌ lb, $1.00@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples met with a fair local inquiry, with ample offerings. Lemons remain firm at $7.00@8.00 per box for choice, the most of the offerings being frosted. Oranges are in fair request. We quote: Apples at $1.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $7.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $9.00@12.00 per case; Palermo do, per box, $4.00@5.50; Malaga grapes, $3.00@6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—Further improvement is noticeable in the demand for staple and fancy groceries, the attendance of buyers in person showing a marked increase as compared with last week, while "mail orders" are steadily increasing in number and size. The effect has been to impart increased strength to the market, and, at the present time, the only article that shows signs of weakness is sugar. Coffee continues strong, and to-day advanced a ¼c all around. Spices are very firm, and some descriptions are higher. We revise our list as follows:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30½@31½c; O. G. Java, 26½@27½c; Java, No. 2, 25@25½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 24¼@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24¼c; good do, 23@23½c; common do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@13c; A, standard, 12@12¼c; do No. 2, 11¾@12c; B, 11¾@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C, No. 2, 11@11¼c; yellow C, 11@11¼c; choice brown, 10½@11c; prime do, 10½@10⅞c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10½@10½c; do, fair, 9½@10c; common, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 35@37c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@22¾c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—The hay trade continues dull, with prices in buyers' favor. There is still some inquiry for shipment East and South, but dealers cannot obtain cars, and, consequently, the demand is mainly confined to meeting local consumptive wants. Some purchases have recently been made on speculative account, as it is supposed that, with better shipping facilities, prices would advance. There is some accumulation of pressed hay, and the present feeling is one of weakness. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No new features have been developed in connection with this market during the past week. Steady activity prevails, and, under continued moderate receipts, prices remain firm as previously quoted. We repeat our list, as follows: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. The amount coming in is very light, and the offerings are composed mainly of strained and inferior qualities. We quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 18@22c; inferior and strained honey at 16@18c.

HOPS—The condition of the market is about the same. The demand is very light, and confined mostly to light orders from city brewers. The market is firm at the given prices: Western at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 40@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—Continued to meet with a tolerably fair demand. The market is firm, particularly for English iron, which has recently advanced abroad owing to the continuation of the strike and the advance in coal. We quote:

Iron	4 8-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7¼	rates
Russia iron	20c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11½ @12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11½ @12½c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Prices range the same as on the date of our last review, where they remain firm. The demand has been only fairly active, but the volume of business was quite as large as in former years at this season. Below are the prices current:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—A slight improvement in trade is noticeable, there being rather more inquiry on both local and interior account. The supply is large, and prices for the common grades of lumber are a trifle lower. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market for tinplate continues very firm at quotations. The amount of trading is still light, but steadily increasing, and the general market is working firmer. We quote: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50. PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c. SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c. SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates. COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c. WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in light request and firm. We continue to quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.25; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—The demand continues very light. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00

OILS—Trade has considerably improved within the past half-dozen days, and the demand for the leading oils is now fairly active for the season. Carbon is still somewhat unsettled, and easy, but lard, linseed, whale, and turpentine are firm and higher. Following are the prices now current: Carbon, 21½@22c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 92c; do boiled, 97c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80@82c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 23@25c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—There is an increasing inquiry for this line of goods, and the general market is reported firmer. No quotable changes have as yet taken place, however, and we repeat our list:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50@12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—In consequence of the continual advance in the prices of iron in Europe, the market here is exceedingly firm, and a sharp upward movement of prices is imminent. In some instances holders are refusing to fill orders at the subjoined quotations, but as the advance has not yet become general we make no change in our list, as follows:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	@ 64.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	@ 62.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	@ 61.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	@ 60.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	@ 60.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	@ 60.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	@ 59.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	@ 60.00
No 1 Chicago stone coal	@ 59.00

POULTRY—Choice lots are in fair demand but rather scarce, as the offerings consist largely of inferior stock. Turkeys are quotable at 10@12½c; chickens, $2.50@3.75; ducks, $4.00@4.50. Sales include 1,500 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 2,800 lbs do at 12c; 2,600 good at 11@11½c; 600 lbs fair at 10c; 20 doz extra fine chickens at $4.00; 10 doz do at $3.87½; 40 doz do at $3.75; 60 doz choice at $3.50; 16 doz fair at $3.00; 15 poor at $2.50; 3 doz large ducks at $4.50; 4 doz do at $4.00.

POTATOES—Are in good demand and firm. The supply is light, and choice peachblows are quotable at 70@75c in car lots. Retail lots from store at 80@85c. Sales include 350 bu Western at 80@85c in small lots from store.

RAGS AND METALS—Are in steady fair request, and rule firm at the annexed quotations: Mixed cotton rags, 3⅛c; country do, 3@3½c; mixed wool do, 1⅛@1¼c; mixed rope, 4@4¼c; mixed copper, 23@24c; brass, 14@16c; heavy lead, 5⅛c; tea lead, 3⅛c; zinc, 4c; machinery castings, etc., 1⅛c; stove plate, 1⅛c; No. 1 wrought iron, 1⅛@1¼c.

SALT—Was in tolerably fair demand, and firm. We again quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Remain quiet and unchanged. We quote:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9¾	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Were in liberal supply and met with an improved demand at about yesterday's prices. Timothy sold at $3.00@3.50 for poor to choice. Clover at $5.05@5.40, and mammoth at $5.70@6.00; Hungarian was steady at $1.00@1.12½; millet at 85c. We note sales of 50 bags fancy timothy at $3.55; 32 bags at $3.50; 300 bags choice at $3.45; 166 bags do at $3.40; 175 bags prime at $3.35; 513 bags good at $3.30; 5 bags common at $3.20; 12 bags inferior at $3.00; 40 bags choice clover at $5.40; 105 bags prime at $5.35; 17 bags good at $5.30; 10 bags at $5.05; 50 bags prime Hungarian at $1.12½; 100 bags at $1.00; 75 bags millet at 85c.

TEAS—Continue firm, under a good demand, at the annexed range of prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—The market is moderately active, and prices remain firm and unchanged:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 48@55c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Continue in urgent demand. Rates are unchanged as follows:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.38	68	78
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	33½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80		
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.89	2.36		
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.59		
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50		
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70		
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54		

LAKE FREIGHTS—Charters for corn to Buffalo were: Schrs. Kate Darley and Sunrise, on private terms, generally supposed to be 12c.

WOOD—Has declined $1.00 per cord during the week. The demand is small, and dealers are anxious to reduce their stocks. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The wool market has been very quiet the past week, and a slight decline has occurred in fleece wools, the Eastern markets being quoted easier. Tub washed remains firm at quotations. We repeat:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	54@55c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@56c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@49c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@49c
Fleece, washed, medium light	54@55c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@49c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	34@37c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@35c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.

The receipts since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,661	9,660	2,036
Tuesday	1,200	13,000	1,000
Total	2,861	22,660	3,036
Same time last week	5,853	45,946	3,421
Week before last	4,036	37,948	3,611

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,977	7,160	483

CATTLE—In comparison with yesterday there was some improvement in both the local and outside demands, but there was no animation in trade after all, and if we except good to choice shipping beeves, in which slightly increased firmness was noticeable, former rates were only indifferently sustained. For the first time in many weeks the facilities for moving the stock out were ample, and to this fact alone must be attributed whatever of improvement there may have been in the tone of the market for shipping grades. It is by no means certain that from this time forward the supply of stock cars will prove sufficient to meet the requirements of shippers, but a few more days of the present splendid spring-like weather will remove all apprehensions of any further serious derangement of transportation. It will be essential to an active trade, however, that we have a better class of stock than is now being sent to this market. The proportion of thin and half-fattened stock is altogether too prominent, and to this fact is largely due the present inactive and unsettled condition of the market. There were comparatively few Eastern buyers in attendance to-day, but the wants of those few were sufficient to absorb all really desirable offerings, and the best droves were taken at about an ⅛c advance on the prices current on the closing days of last week. There was not a bunch of extra steers on sale, and the number that would properly come under the head of "choice" was exceedingly small; hence we find the bulk of the day's business to have been done at the low range of $3.75@5.00. Stockers met with some inquiry at full former rates, but other stock of low grade was neglected and weak. The supply was light, the arrivals since Saturday reaching only about 2,800, against 5,853 for the same period last week, and 4,506 week before last. Only a few droves, and they of the commoner sorts, remained unsold at the close.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, Northern summered	2.50@3.[illegible]
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
54 stock steers	980	$3.25
19 stock steers	900	3.50
16 good shipping steers	1,352	5.00
17 good shipping steers	1,299	5.00
16 good shipping steers	1,308	5.00
11 good shipping steers	1,344	5.00
10 stock steers	946	3.75
17 fair steers	1,244	4.50
34 Texas cattle	1,068	3.50
15 fairish steers	1,254	4.25
14 fairish steers	1,177	4.50
14 fairish steers	1,325	4.50
51 Texas cattle	1,282	3.80
15 fair steers	1,249	4.75
34 fair steers	1,210	4.50
17 good steers	1,310	5.25
73 butchers' steers	1,161	4.30
17 Texas steers	816	3.35
16 fleshy steers	1,151	4.50
15 butchers' steers	1,163	4.40
15 good steers	1,328	5.37½
16 good steers	1,192	5.00
18 cows	833	3.70
17 good steers	1,240	4.75
17 good steers	1,300	5.00
16 good steers	1,247	5.00
37 good steers	1,235	4.75

HOGS—The general features of the hog market were much the same as noted yesterday, the demand being active and a buoyant tone pervading the market. Opening sales did not show any appreciable change from the prices current yesterday, but as the day advanced, and it became apparent that the arrivals would not exceed 12,000 or 13,000 head, the competion between buyers increased, and during the afternoon values appreciated a strong 10c per 100 lbs, prices going to $4.20@4.50. Both local and Eastern buyers were actively engaged, and all the stock that reached the yards was disposed of, and the market closed firm at the advance, or at $4.20@4.25 for common; at $4.30@4.35 for medium to good, and at $4.40@4.50 for choice to extra. The extreme range of prices was $4.10@4.60, with but a single sale at the outside figure. Transactions embrace the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
113	266	$4.20	60	202	$4.30	55	237	$4.30
43	170	4.30	46	349	4.35	88	370	4.35
168	289	4.17½	64	254	4.15	42	379	4.30
74	224	4.35	71	318	4.25	60	234	4.30
40	410	4.27½	47	286	4.15	23	332	4.20
41	377	4.40	49	283	4.15	82	172	4.30
44	361	4.30	43	419	4.40	42	361	4.30
47	322	4.30	50	317	4.25	53	271	4.30
98	327	4.30	45	298	4.15	112	281	4.25
35	206	4.20	67	208	4.35	58	207	4.30
43	185	4.25	63	263	4.25	68	191	4.30
53	249	4.30	52	208	4.35	65	197	4.35
141	357	4.45	54	295	4.25	130	200	4.30
102	320	4.35	65	169	4.30	140	325	4.30
62	566	4.35	91	311	4.25	40	418	4.35
28	210	4.20	42	349	4.20	91	333	4.37½
48	250	4.30	36	450	4.30	38	440	4.40
65	205	4.35	59	181	4.30	52	275	4.30
84	384	4.50	113	314	4.42½	47	287	4.15
90	352	4.45	59	181	4.30	41	180	4.30
121	209	4.50	49	283	4.15	126	376	4.50
57	229	4.50	128	174	4.40	50	295	4.35
43	371	4.50	43	261	4.25	24	369	4.30
47	231	4.20	48	297	4.20	27	209	4.25
95	198	4.40	43	223	4.10	101	180	4.25
84	411	4.45	41	419	4.45	41	412	4.40
39	440	4.40	44	283	4.25	71	181	4.50
29	291	4.10	50	313	4.30	153	320	4.45
36	280	4.10	64	254	4.15	73	320	4.35
55	254	4.10	108	288	4.12½	58	270	4.30
48	214	4.40						

SHEEP—It was a dull day in the sheep market. The supply was not unusually large, but, as neither local nor outside buyers seemed inclined to operate with any degree of freedom, an easy feeling prevailed among holders, and prices favored buyers to the extent of about 25c ⅌ 100 lbs. Sales were reported all the way from $3.00, for inferior, to $5.75 for choice, with most of the transfers at $3.75@4.50. The outside quotation was obtained by Keyes & Brown for a car-load, averaging 109 lbs. Among the transactions were the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
80	81	$4.50	75	98	$3.75	81	109	$5.75
170	93	4.00	78	99	4.00	156	109	4.75
85	83	4.50						

LOTTERY.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

OMAHA LOTTERY!

TO ERECT THE

NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

To be Drawn in Public, March 31, 1873.

Tickets $1 Each or Six for $5.

Tickets sent by Express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Cash Prize......$75,000 | 1 Cash Prize......[illegible]
1 Cash Prize......15,000 | 1 Cash Prize......[illegible]
1 Cash Prize......5,000 | 1 Cash Prize......[illegible]

For balance of Prizes send for Circular.

This Legal Enterprise is indorsed by His Excellency, Governor W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.

The limited number of Tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first.

AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars address J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

BOARD OF

Dearborn Scho
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More School Hous
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A Book for the V

A regular meeting of
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Sheldon, Wells, and Wil

THE DEARBOR

A communication was
Rand & McNally with
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unable to pay the balance
prayed for a rebate.
Inspector Richberg mov
The motion was lost, a
referred to the Committee
erty.

MECHANICS' I

Commissioner Wilce
relating to the property
ics' Institute by A. Peck
referred to the Judiciary

EXCHANGE

Commissioner Wilce
authorizing the exchang
property on Pacific avenu
the corner of State and
jointly by the city and
Fund. It was referred.

EXPENSIVE

The Committee on B
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The report was concurr

MORE SCHOO

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PROSPECTIVE

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The report was ordered

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CREDITABLE PR

Inspector Wells exhibite
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the Carpenter School, thir
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the highest commendation.

EVENING SC

Inspector Wilce moved
of $10,000 be asked from the
for salaries for evening sc
The motion was agreed t

A CURIOUS

One of the volumes of
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Many of the pupils in
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ATTENDA

Superintendent Pickard
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The following facts are
number of pupils enrolled
number belonging, 29,314
tendance, 26,223.8; per cen
number of "tardinesses,"
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small comparatively.
The Board adjourned.

ANCIENT AND MO

George William Curtis'
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Church.

Mr. George William
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BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Dearborn School Lot---Expensive Heating.

More School Houses Wanted---Prospective Expenses.

A Book for the Vienna Exposition

A regular meeting of the School Commissioners was held last evening, President King in the chair. There were also present the following gentlemen: Commissioners Bishop, Calkins, Goggin, Hambleton, Hesing, Richberg, Runyan, Sheldon, Wells, and Wilce.

THE DEARBORN SCHOOL LOT.

A communication was received from Messrs. Rand & McNally with regard to their delinquency on the Dearborn School lot. They were erecting a building on the lot at the time of the fire; business had not been as active as usual during the past year; they had paid into the Treasury already $7,326 as rent, and were unable to pay the balance, $9,768. They therefore prayed for a rebate.

Inspector Richberg moved to place it on file.

The motion was lost, and the communication referred to the Committee on School Fund Property.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Commissioner Wilce presented a resolution relating to the property donated to the Mechanics' Institute by A. Peck, deceased, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

EXCHANGE OF LOTS.

Commissioner Wilce presented a resolution authorizing the exchange of the school fund property on Pacific avenue for the property on the corner of State and Madison streets, owned jointly by the city and the School Property Fund. It was referred.

EXPENSIVE HEATING.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that three tons of coal were used daily to feed the thirty stoves employed to warm the Newberry School. The Committee recommended that after the present winter stoves be no longer used in schools, steam being substituted as a heating apparatus.

The report was concurred.

MORE SCHOOL HOUSES.

The same Committee reported a lack of accommodation in the schools. By the fire of October 9, 1871, seating capacity in the schools for 10,000 pupils was destroyed. Since that time the school census shows that the population has increased largely, and is now greater than it ever was, the increase in demand for seats since the fire was 4,662. The Committee therefore recommend that during the current year nine twelve-room school houses be erected, providing seats for 6,804 pupils.

The report was concurred in.

PROSPECTIVE EXPENSES.

The same Committee recommended the following appropriations for school purposes during the year: Rebuilding the North Branch Primary School, $39,000; for rebuilding the Elm Street Primary School, $30,000; for building the Third Avenue Primary School, $30,000; for a primary school near the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Wentworth avenue, $37,500; for a primary school building, corner of Twenty-sixth and Halsted streets, $37,500; for a primary school near the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Western avenue, $37,500; for a primary school near the corner Twelfth street and Centre avenue, with lot, $45,000; for heating, furnishing, and other various purposes, $45,000.

The report was ordered to lie over.

SALARIES.

The Committee on Salaries reported recommending an appropriation of $533,925 for salaries of teachers and officers of the Board during the ensuing year, being an excess of $60,000 over the past year. The recommendation was concurred in.

CREDITABLE PRODUCTIONS.

Inspector Wells exhibited two specimens of drawing by Charles E. Tiede, aged 13 years, of the Carpenter School, third grade. One specimen was a pen picture of the Carpenter School, a remarkable production for a boy, and the other a map of the United States, deserving of the highest commendation.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Inspector Wilce moved that an appropriation of $10,000 be asked from the Common Council for salaries for evening school teachers.

The motion was agreed to.

A CURIOUS VOLUME.

One of the volumes of the four which are to be contributed to the Vienna Exposition was placed before the Board. The volume in question treats entirely upon natural science, and is a collection of questions and answers from pupils of all grades and ages taken without previous preparation, the pupil's name, occupation of parent, pupil's age, average age of the class, time occupied in answering the questions etc., being given. Some of the questions and replies are very amusing, the orthography and penmanship considered. One little girl 9 years old, in reply to the order to name three garden vegetables eaten uncooked, replies "apples' pears, and water-melons." Another would like money, candy, and lettuce; a third, watermelons, peaches, and tomatoes. To the question "What is the difference between home and foreign productions," the reply is: "The difference between home and foreign productions are, home productions are made at home, and foreign productions are made in foreign countries."

Question—"Name five of them."

Answer—"The five foreign productions are coffee, tea, lemons, camel-hair shawls, and alpaca; the five home productions are potatoes, cabbages, pumpkins, turnips, and squashes."

This pupil is a girl, 9 years old. Another answer to the first question was: "Foreign productions do not grow in the United States, and home productions do." This pupil was a boy 11 years old.

Many of the pupils in the sixth grade maintain that the best food and clothing for cold countries are "very fat food and very thick skins." One little girl thinks "the best kind of food is good healthy food, and clothing is best in cold countries."

ATTENDANCE.

Superintendent Pickard submitted his regular report of school attendance for January. The following facts are set forth: The whole number of pupils enrolled was 32,405; average number belonging, 29,314.1; average daily attendance, 26,228.8; per cent of attendance, 89.5; number of "tardinesses," 13,075. Sickness had been very prevalent among the children during the month, and the attendance had been very small comparatively.

The Board adjourned.

ANCIENT AND MODERN WOMEN.

George William Curtis' Lecture Last Evening in the Union Park Congregational Church.

Mr. George William Curtis delivered his second lecture last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church, on "Women of Ancient and Modern Times." The audience was large and quietly appreciative of the wit and scholarly excellence of the address, which was read from manuscript, contrary to the early practice of the orator. He was introduced by Rev. Dr. Helmer, who complimented the speaker highly, and mentioned the illustrious gentlemen yet to come in the Star Course. His introduction was a graceful tribute to the golden age, back to which we all look with interest, and brightened imaginations. The conduct of Sir Philip Sidney on the battle-field was noble, he said, but not more so than the gunner at Gettysburg, who would not have his comrade leave his gun to bring a drop of water when he was dying, for fear that the enemy would take the piece. Horatius, who kept the bridge, was no greater than the conductor on the Hudson River Railroad, who stood to his engine till it went down the chasm. Thermopylae is old in history, but new in the newspapers. Leonidas was repeated many times during the rebellion. The "Gilded Alcibiades" is seen daily in the streets of New York and of Chicago. De Medicis are repeated again and again; there are daily new Romeos, and even the story of Ulysses is not infrequently repeated in the present. The dress of a fashionable lady costs no more than it did three hundred years ago. Queen Elizabeth had a wardrobe consisting of 3,000 dresses. There is no more degeneracy now than among the fashionable people in the time of Queen Anne, spoken of by Smollett and in the "Tattler." The speaker had seen in the lobby of a Legislature—not of this State—a man displaying bank bills, and saying that those made the laws. A century ago Kings bought statesmen as they buy joints of meat; Gladstone to-day stands in Horace Walpole's place. When the simple soul sighs for the good old times, it forgets that there never were any. In the old times, Macaulay said men died faster in the country air than now in the worst streets of our cities, and faster in the worst streets of our cities than now on the battlefield. The past was good, the present is better, and the future will be best of all, and he is only a dreamer who does not try to realize the golden age in the future. The best illustration of the world's advance is the respect paid to women, especially in giving a better education to girls. In the time of Perricles all the studiousness of young ladies would have been accepted as a sign of their shame; for all the learned women of that time were of an abandoned class. The glory of Mrs. Somerville, and modern women of her character, is greater than that of Aspasia, or even of the mother of the Gracchi. The young lady who tried to open a school at Dijon, in France, a few hundred years ago, was mobbed, stoned, and her school closed. It was not thought best that woman should learn, for fear she should lose her balance, and incline too much toward the scholars of the time, and put their husbands to shame. Sydney Smith said, in 1810, that when he looked around him he was astonished at the disparity of education between the sexes, and that they were fit for something better than to tend flowers and birds. The fine woman of the day is a Hebe, God-descended, and fit spouse of Hercules. Is Portia, the "wise young Judge," less poetic to the imagination than Juliet in the balcony, murmuring love in the moonlight. Our grandmothers were slightly educated, because our ancestors thought that girls did not need so much learning as boys. It is but a few years since a high school was established for girls in Boston. Everybody was astonished because the girls "wanted to know, you know," for if they began to learn, it was asked, the higher branches, where would they stop. It seemed to be feared that the Boston women might in time come to know more than the Boston men. The astonishment of the women of former times, could they come again from the grave, was strongly depicted by the lecturer, and the advantages of education to woman elaborately explained. Why should men and women be everywhere together except in the school room? If the women could stand the infinite amount of clothing put upon them, they could certainly stand a little Latin and Greek. Mixed education is nothing new. The professors in the Spanish-Arabian schools were women. Even in the time of Sir Philip Sidney, a professor's chair was offered to an Italian lady by a German College. Cornell University, and the school at Ann Arbor, the first of which will be the finest school in the Middle States, have already adopted the principle of co-education. The schools that refuse the education, give diplomas, but they should say, "We are ashamed to offer you a diploma where we refuse to permit you to study."

Mr. Curtis closed with a general review of the subject, showing how much better is the true respect now entertained for women, than the chivalrous regard of the middle ages, and proving to the satisfaction of his auditory that woman is really in a better and happier condition now than at any other period of the world's history.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—A WELL LOCATED mechanics' boarding house, No. 19 Charles place, close to the new R. I. railroad depot, containing 20 rooms, besides basement, where a saloon has been and may be kept. To a good tenant will rent cheap and give a long lease. JAMES REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

TO RENT—LOW COTTAGE NO. 68 FOURTH-ST., 5 rooms, and near horse-cars and business. Also, premises containing 21 rooms, besides large store, central, and just the place for boarding hotel. D. E. FISK, 6 Otis Block.

TO RENT—TENEMENT HOUSE ON ALLEY in rear of 902 Wabash-av., suitable for two families. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 rooms; furniture for sale cheap; 251½ Park-av.; some boarders in the house.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house; 10 rooms; furniture for sale. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FINE STONE-FRONT RESIDENCE, with furniture, on Michigan-av. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF building 47 North Clark-st., now occupied as a boarding house; immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, 178 and 180 Howe-st., one block from cars and near Lincoln Park; hot and cold water, and other conveniences. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT OAKLAND, FURNISHED or unfurnished; will rent low to a good tenant. Apply to-day. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av., or 159 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—LEASE FOR SALE OF LARGE STORE on Twenty-second-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Address P 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORES, LOFTS, AND basements on State-st., near VanBuren. C. S. WALLER, 290 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—TO WHOLESALE TRADE, FIRST floor and basement; also lofts, separate or together, of building Nos. 142 and 144 Wabash-av. Location and building are first-class. Second floor rented for wholesale millinery goods. Will be rented on favorable terms. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BUILDING, 13 AND 15 NORTH Canal-st., between Lake and Randolph, suitable for manufacturing business. Engine, boiler, and shafting in running order, for sale. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock. THOS. LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power; also stores and offices. Inquire at H. DISSTON & SONS Saw Works, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, GAS, HEATED, and use of bathroom and closet. 143 South Jefferson-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, WELL FURNISHED large front rooms; moderate rent. 147 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. GOOD LOCATION. Cheap, cheap, 227 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—TO LADY OR GENTLEMAN, SMALL unfurnished room, $8. Madison-st., opposite Sherman House. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; also storage room if required. Call early at No. 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with all modern improvements, suitable for 2 gentlemen, at 330 West Washington-st. References required.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON SMITH-ST., SUITABLE for housekeeping, $18 per month. Call at 330 West Washington-st. for particulars.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, UP STAIRS, AT NO. 46 ALexander-st. O. T. SOUTHWORTH, Room 24, Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—A SINGLE ROOM, WELL FURNISHED, for a gentleman, 41 South Carpenter, one door from Washington, brick house.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM, TO A GENtleman, at No. 29 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—A NICE SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, bath-room, etc. Furniture for sale if desired, at 749 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—372 MICHIGAN-AV. — HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and alcove, nicely cared for, adapted for two or four gentlemen. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN have a large room, with closet; board for lady only, with a widow lady; desirable location. 206 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT room, with or without board, by man and wife; West Side. Address, giving terms and location, M 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FORTHWITH, A HOUSE on South Side, between Harrison and Twenty-second-st., east of State, with from 7 to 10 rooms. Address D S, 121 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LADY WITH NO FAMILY wishes to rent a nice house from 7 to 9 rooms, east of Union Park; would board the owner. Address B, 12½ Throop-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS for housekeeping, south of Thirteenth-st., unfurnished, or partly furnished, at reasonable rates. Address L 22, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, AT McVICKER'S theatre, an ermine boa. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Room 20, Tribune Building.

LOST—BETWEEN UNION PARK AND 345 FULTON-st., a lady's mink collar. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at 113 Fulton-st.

LOST—ON THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY, ON DESplaines and Indiana-sts., a spotted dog, is squint-eyed, and answers to the name of Flora. Any one returning the same to 107 South Morgan-st. will be rewarded therefor.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, A LADY'S MINK collar. The finder will be duly rewarded on giving notice where the collar may be found, or delivering the same at the office of EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

LOST—DOG—FROM 302 CATHARINE-ST., ON FRIday; is all white, has brown ears, brown spot on his hip, and sore on one of his fore legs. $5 reward.

LOST—ON SANGAMON-ST., BETWEEN RANdolph and Madison, a pocketbook containing $6 in money, photograph-proof, locket, etc. The finder will confer a great favor on the owner by leaving the same at the store of McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

FOUND—FEB. 10, ON MADISON-ST., A POCKETbook containing some money. Owner can have same by calling at THAIN, PAINE & CO.'s Advertising Agency, 89 Madison-st., proving property and paying for this advertisement.

$25 REWARD—STOLEN FROM THE COURT House yard, on Saturday, the 8th inst., a horse, buggy, wolf-robe, and blanket. The horse, blanket and harness have been found. The above reward is offered for the return of the buggy and robe. It is Willet make, top buggy, yacht body, drown running gear, double light straw-colored striping, blue cloth lining and cushion. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return, or give information where the same can be found. Address JOHN SUTTON, 51 Lincoln-st., northwest corner Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE — VERY CHEAP—150 PAIR NEW glazed sash, assorted sizes. Inquire 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—LUMBER—A LARGE QUANTITY OF 3x12 and 4x12 superior joist from 20 to 40 ft. in length. Parties in want of any can find them in my yard on Twelfth-st., west of the bridge. THOMAS FOSTER.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY LINN & HAWKINSON, NORTH-west corner Clark and Michigan-sts., Rooms 2 and 3:
NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—IMPROVED.
Three 3-story and English basement brick houses, with barns, furnace, hot and cold water, gas, five mantels to each house, one block from Lincoln Park, $9,000 each; very easy terms.
Two 2-story frame houses and lot, Orchard-st., near Belden-av., $4,000 each, on time.
Three 2-story frame houses, 12 rooms, barn, and lot, west of Lincoln Park, $3,000 each; $500 cash.
Corner brick house, 14 rooms, barn, and lot, $5,750.
Frame house, 12 rooms, and corner lot west of Lincoln Park, $4,000; $1,000 cash, balance very easy terms.
Two-story frame house and lot, Sedgwick-st., $5,000.
Four-room cottage and lot near Division-st., $1,500.
Two-story brick store and lot, Kinzie, near LaSalle-st., to exchange for North Side property.
Two-story house, 12 rooms, Indiana, near Clark, $5,500.
Business house, Milwaukee-av., near Union-st.
UNIMPROVED.
100x120, North Dearborn, corner Ohio-st.
69x100, North Dearborn, corner of Huron, $195.
40 feet northwest corner Dearborn and Superior.
70x135, North State, north of Division-st.
90x113, Oak-st., near State-st., $125 per foot.
50x110, Cass-st., corner Superior.
57x115, corner LaSalle and Maple-sts.
50x150, LaSalle, near Schiller-st.
60x140, Clark-st., near Fullerton-av.
50x100, Centre-st., near Hurlbut, $80.
25x125, Hurlbut, near Centre-st., $65.
100x120, Lincoln-av., near Wrightwood, $3,300.
50x120, Lincoln-av., near Fullerton, $55 per foot.
100x174¼, Fullerton-av., northeast corner Larrabee.
50x150, Fullerton, near Lincoln-av.
8 50-foot lots on Fullerton, west of Lincoln-av.
3 lots on Orchard, near Sophia-st., $60 per foot.
Lots in Wright's Grove, near Fullerton-av., at $65.
75 Grove lots 4 or 5 blocks north of Lincoln Park, $550 to $800, ¼ cash.
150 lots west of Lincoln Park, $800 to $1,500.
54 lots, Western-av., near Milwaukee.
10 acres near Western-av. and North-av.
75x135, Larrabee-st., near Chicago-av.
81x200, northeast corner LaSalle and Division-sts.
60x100, corner Wells and Elm-sts.
22x163, Wells-st., near Goethe-st.
2 lots on Sedgwick, near Division-st.
Improved North Side property to exchange for unimproved in North Division. We make North Side property our specialty. LINN & HAWKINSON, 59 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES:
$33,000—On Michigan-av., near Eldridge-court, with lot 40x170 feet.
$30,000—On Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., with lot 25x170 feet.
$9,500—On Twentieth-st., near Calumet-av., with lot 25x125 feet.
$8,750—On Twenty-ninth-st., near Calumet-av., with lot 50x125 feet.
$30,000—On Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st., with lot 50x170 feet.
$8,750—On Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., with lot 28x160 feet.
$15,000—On Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st., with lot 50x160 feet.
$22,000—Elegant marble front on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., with lot 25x170 feet.
$15,000—Corner Thirty-third-st., with lot 50x165 feet.
$4,500—On Tyler-st., near Aberdeen, with lot 22x165 feet.
$14,000—Large house on Wabash-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., with lot 37x178 feet.
$7,500—On Egan-av., near Cottage Grove, with lot 45x115 feet.
$15,000—On Monroe-st., near Loomis, with lot 24x198 feet.
The above houses and lots, thus briefly indicated, are well worth the prices demanded. Full particulars will be given on application. Early possession can be had in any case.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES SOUTH:
50 feet, Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
50 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.
25 feet, Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st.
50 feet, Wabash-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
100 feet, Wabash-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
35 feet, Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.
33 feet, Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.
25 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-second-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
50 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
200 feet, Michigan-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
300 feet, Michigan-av., corner Fiftieth-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., corner Fifty-sixth-st.
25 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.
25 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
100 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
25 feet, Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.
38 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
150 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
50 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES—BRICK house 829 Prairie-av., $14,000.
Stone-front house 664 Michigan-av. $22,000.
Frame house 1164 Indiana-av., with furniture. $12,000.
3 story marble-front house 697 Wabash-av. $27,500.
Marble-front house No. 37 Twenty-fifth-st. $18,000.
Brick house No. 22 Sixteenth-st. $12,000.
Brick house No. 798 Wabash-av. $14,000.
Frame house and 130 feet of ground, southwest corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., a good bargain. $30,000.
Stone-front house No. 508 Michigan-av. $16,000.
An elegant residence on West Washington-st., east of Union Park, at a bargain.
First-class brick house No. 649 Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. $25,000.
Also a number of houses on the avenues from $15,000 to $60,000. A. J. AVERELL, 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—50X170 ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-third-st., with first-class house containing all modern improvements.
48 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., with 2-story frame house; price, $10,000.
25 feet on Fourth-av., near Harrison-st., with 2-story frame house; Price, $6,500.
132x166 on Forty-eighth-st., corner Kenwood-court.
150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts.
150x125 on Egan-av., corner Stewart.
10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts.
48x160 on Kimbark-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State. Room 4.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., SOUTH TWENTY-sixth-st., 12-room house, with lot 25x180 feet, for $8,750—only $1,750 cash; balance, $1,000 per year. A bargain.
Large list of houses in all parts of city and suburbs, at prices from $3,000 to $30,000.
Acres at South Englewood, in grove.
10 lots at South Englewood, very near depot, at $1,350—half cash. This is less than acre prices for adjoining property.
Greenwood-av., 50x293 feet, east front, near Forty-ninth-st.: $80 per foot—easy terms.
2½ or 5 acres at Cornell cheap.
Lots at Cornell, near depot, $400 each—easy terms.
Lots near Milwaukee-av., on Armitage-av., $500 each for corners—only $100 each cash.
FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—BY MASON & MILLS, REAL ESTATE dealers, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.:
15 lots on North-av., at wholesale.
45 lots at Englewood, $250 to $400 each.
10 half-acre lots at Englewood, cheap.
1 acre at Englewood, for $3,300.
5 acres at Englewood, $3,000 per acre.
7 acres at Englewood, at a bargain.
10 acres at Englewood, 30 per cent below market.
10 lots on Humboldt Boulevard.
Lots and acres at Humboldt Park; good investment.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, WITH brick barn, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. Also, several nice residences on the avenues, south of Twenty-second-st., at low figures; 3 houses at Hyde Park on monthly payments; 1 2-story house on West Jackson-st., near Morgan. Several very cheap lots near Rock Island car shops; 40 acres near South Lynn, a bargain. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY DWELLING, WITH lot, 890 West Washington-st.; great bargain; $3,000. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 344 TYLER-st.; lot 30x120, at $1,000 less than it is worth. Easy payments. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10 first floor.

FOR SALE—172 JACKSON-ST., 18 ROOMS, $8,000. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

FOR SALE—30 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH of Sixteenth-st.; $300.
20 feet on Indiana-av., fronting the Lake; $250.
Water lot, 215x325, on South Branch; 8 years' time.
REES, PEIRCE & CO., Corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP COTTAGES AND LOTS IN South and West Divisions. IVES & ROBINSON, Room 12, 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.; An elegantly finished brick residence on one of the avenues, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. House finely finished; ceilings frescoed. Terms, $18,000, on very easy payments indeed. One of the greatest bargains in the market.

FOR SALE—3 HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST Washington-st., very cheap. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON CALUMET-AV., near Twenty-sixth-st., 14 rooms and barn, in perfect order; a bargain. House and lot on Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st. Forty acres in Sec. 34, 40, 13, at a bargain. ALEX H. GUNN, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR ROCK ISLAND CAR shops at $400; in block corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Wentworth-av., $850; Arnold-st., $550. No money down if improved immediately. J. F. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OR SIX LOTS on South Chicago boulevard addition for saloon. Address E 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.:
25x125, Paulina-st., near Harrison, east front, $2,000.
116 feet on Polk-st., corner Ogden-av., triangular lot, $3,500.
24x100, northwest corner Second and Robey-sts.
5 lots, Jackson-st., east of California-av., $850.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPERTY.
80 feet on Lake-st., corner Wells-st.
20 feet on Lake-st., near Clark-st.
90 feet on Market-st., near Randolph-st.
180 feet on South Water-st., corner Dearborn-st.
80 feet on South Water-st., near Clark-st. Easy terms; long time on three-fourths of purchase money at 7 per cent. GEDDES & REID, Room 7, 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AV., ABOUT 400 FEET, BEtween Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts; very easy terms; low interest.
150 feet on West Washington-st., corner of Desplaines-st. GEDDES & REID, Room 7, No. 124 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE ON ASHLAND-av., with all modern improvements; a first-class house, and on easy terms. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON WALLACE-ST., BETWEEN FIFty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts., a nice tract of land of 5 acres, subdivided into lots (we have sold them at $500 a lot adjoining this), is offered for three days at much below its present value. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—100 FEET, EAST front, on South Park boulevard, between Forty-first and Forty-second-st.
Northwest corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-fourth-st., 171 x165. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5 Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—$400—AT ABOVE PRICE LOTS ON West Side; they are worth $600; small payment down and very easy terms. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—FINE MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, WAbash-av., near Thirty-first-st., in complete order; partly on time, or unimproved city property. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT to parties wishing to build, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, and Taylor-sts. Inquire of G. CADWELL, at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—300 SOUTH SIDE LOTS, UPON HALsted, Emerald, Dashiell, Arch, Fake, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Arnold, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-seventh-sts.; and Archer, Egan, and Wentworth-avs. Very easy terms. Interest 6 per cent. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 158 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—40x80 FEET ON SOUTHEAST CORNER of Randolph and Fifth-av.; also, 46 feet and 5 inches adjoining the 80 feet fronting on Wells. Inquire at 1140 Indiana-av. C. STOSE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, house and lot No. 26 Park-av., frame house of 10 rooms. Inquire at 139 South Clark-st., in Bank.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 MADISON-st., corner Clark:
2-story basement brick house, corner Morgan and Jackson-sts. Fine neighborhood.
6 2-story brick hauses on Egan-av. A bargain. Very easy terms.
1 large 2-story house on Erie-st., east of Ashland-av.
1 7-room cottage on Hamilton-av., near Jackson.
2-story house and lot 40x135, on Walnut-st., near Robey.
1 new cottage on Adams-st., near Campbell-av.
1 2-story house on Lexington-av., near Campbell-av.
1 new Gothic cottage on Leavitt-st., 9 rooms. Easy terms and desirable place.
1 new Gothic cottage on Oakley-st., 9 rooms, $2,500.
100 feet on Jackson-st., near Campbell-av., $65.
30½ feet on Adams-st., betweed Aberdeen and Centre.
50 feet on Mather-st., west of Desplaines.
60 feet corner State and Erie-sts.
25x150 feet on Egan-av., near Cottage Grove-av.
83x165 feet on Stanton-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., east front.
20 lots on Oakley-st., only $650 each.
20 lots on Davis-st., only $650 each.
4 lots on Wilmot-av., $700 each.
2 lots on Robey-st., $800 each.
10 lots on Sheridan-st., near Humboldt boulevard, $400.
14 lots on Diversey-st., corner Milwaukee-av., $250.
4 lots on Kimball-av., east front, $400.
316 feet on Humboldt boulevard, east front, at a great sacrifice.
1 lot on Milwaukee-av., only $1,200.
1 2-story house, and lot, on Milwaukee-av., near corner Ashland-av. A good business location.
36½ acre lots on Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., very cheap.
1 block, 5 acres, near Central Park.
5 acres near new depot at Cazanovia.
62 acres near new depot at Cazanovia.
7½ acres near new depot at Cazanovia.
40 acres at crossing St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.
4 acres corner Richmond and Twenty-second-sts.
5, 10, or 18 acres at Englewood, on Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts.
4 acres on Lake-st., corner California-av.
120 acres in Crawford County, Iowa, for sale or to exchange.
320 acres near Topeka, Kan., for sale or to exchange.
160 acres near Austin, Minn., for sale or to exchange.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-fifth-st., at a great bargain if taken at once. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—106x75, CORNER OF VanBuren and Sherman-sts., 100x83, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; parties wishing to improve no money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$650 CASH—NEAT COTTAGE, FIVE rooms; Fulton-st., near Wood; 7½ years' ground lease. Choice location. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 590 ERIE-ST., $2,900, on $30 monthly payments; $300 down; house and annual lease, Van Buren-st., near Halsted, $950, ½ cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BRICK RESIDENCE near Jefferson Park, corner lot; would take improved or unimproved property as part pay. If you want a pleasant home investigate. Address T 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 8 ROOMS, LOT 24X126 feet; $800 cash, balance time; immediate possession; a big bargain. FINLEY, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X125 FEET ON WARREN-AV., just west of Western-av.; if sold to-day I will give a great bargain. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT, 26½ FT, OUTSIDE FIRE limits; Fulton-st., near Leavitt; $2,000. Terms $400 down, $400 in 3 months, Balance 1, 2 and 3 years. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—665 BURNSIDE-ST., 2-STORY FRAME house, and barn; lot 81½ feet front. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES, MICHigan, Prairie, Wabash-avs., $15,000, $18,000, $30,000. Brick house $5,000, at Highwood. S. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LASALLE-st., 2-story house on Warren-av., $3,500, only $500 cash.
2 story and basement house, near Thirty-eighth-st., $6,000, only $500 cash.
Elegant marble fronts on Langley-av., near Ellis Park, $12,000, only $2,000 cash, balance 1 to 5 years. Call and see plans at our office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE homes. 140 fifty-foot lots; $14,000. I am allowed 60 days in which to retail this property at wholesale prices; $100 per lot (adjoining lots sold at $200 and $250). Terms, $25 cash, and $10 per month. These are available residence lots, near cars, schools, churches, and markets. Every purchaser will make money on his investment. EDMUND G. STILES, Agent, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY 4 miles from the Court House; commutation fare, 6¼ cents; large frontage on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs.; sidewalks have been laid, and trees set out on the entire property; parties looking for homes would do well to visit Maplewood before purchasing; price of lots, from $400 to $600. WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State. Room 4.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES NEAR CORNELL, TEN acres near West Side Parks, and 160 acres near Washington Heights; all bargains. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK BOULEVARD—5 acres, very cheap, only two blocks from Lake Street Depot on the ground. Price, $20,000, one-fifth cash, balance to suit. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots. Inquire from 9 to 11 at 804 State-st., of the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE PROperty—Those seeking houses should visit this beautiful suburb. I have for sale and rent some of the most desirable property there. E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS, HALF ACRES, AND blocks in Englewood; also broad acres in Washington Heights, Calumet, and Blue Island. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 99 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT OAKLAND, block from cars; a bargain, if taken at once; will sell furniture, also, at great sacrifice. Apply to-day at ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av., or 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, SEVERAL good houses and lots. Price from $2,500 to $7,500. F. M. FOX, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—72X128, CORNER Fifty-ninth-st. and Wentworth-av.; $23 per foot, for a few days. Also two cottages and lots, on easy terms. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—$320—BY BUYING 5 lots together at Englewood you can get lots that retail for $600 at $320 each, only one and two blocks from station. G. B. GRIFFIN.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—20 ACRES, BEAUtifully located, near station of two prominent railroads now about entering Englewood; a fine chance to subdivide at a large profit. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK, 6 MILES FROM COURT house, 7c fare, additional trains every hour after March 1, water-works in complete working order, water-pipes and sidewalks laid without extra charge on all property of Irving Park Land Company; houses for sale and built to order; very easy terms. R. T. RACE & CO., Sole Agents, Room 1, 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK—WE have choice lots and blocks for sale or trade. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN SECTION 15, 39, 13, fronting on Madison-st., in immediate vicinity of the Northwestern Railroad land, where they are about to erect their car works. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK IN NEW ADDITION to Washington Heights very low; can be retailed at a profit of 300 per cent. A. G. STORY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—200 ACRE FARM, WELL IMPROVED, with houses, barn, and implements, west of Madison, Wis. Everything ready for immediate work. Very cheap. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.:
Farm at Marengo, 66 miles from Chicago, fronts on Rock River, 88 acres, large orchard.
56 acres, 1½ mile from Downer's Grove, good barn and orchard.
200 acre farm at Mendota on C., B. & Q. R. R.; brick house.
House and large lot at Winnetka, near lake, $6,000.
2 nice places at Highland Park.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES ON C., B. & Q. R. R., streets graded, trees planted, all ready to sell by the lot; will take choice Illinois farms in part payment, and release lots as sold; a rare chance. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 120 ACRES, IMPROVED, 100 miles from Chicago; would exchange for Chicago property, and assume incumbrance. Inquire at 799 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CLIFTON CEMENT Works, on the Tennessee River, Tenn. Also, 2,200 acres of cotton land in Carrol County, Miss. For terms address MRS. C. H. BROWN, P. O. Box 28, Nashville, Tenn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS, FROM $4,000 TO $6,000 each. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

WANTED—A LARGE TRACT OF LAND IN COOK or an adjoining county. Y 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR READY CUSTOMER, BRICK house and barn; West Side preferred; $7,000 to $9,000—all cash if desired, for a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD DWELLing house about 10 rooms, with lot, in good locality. Small payment down, easy terms. Address M. HARTLEY, No. 390 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND LOT, on the South Side; house 7 to 11 rooms, pleasantly located. Only those who have bargains need apply. Address STANLEY, care of Carrier No. 28.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BARN OF SIXTEEN STALLS. APPLY in rear of 1030 Wabash-av. Good top buggy, cheap.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF LIGHT GROCERY and express wagons; old wagons repaired, at MARTIN'S, 435 Sedgwick-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME MORGAN HORSE; IS a good roadster and very gentle; will exchange for a horse of less value. Apply at 435 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—DELIVERY WAGONS OF ALL KINDS; open square-box business buggies; one light road buggy; two second-hand buggies, at 259 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A WAGON SUITABLE FOR A MEAT market. 224 Randolph-st.

WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE, BY W. A. BUTTERS & CO., will embrace a large variety of city, Western and Eastern made buggies, and double and single harness. Do not fail to go to the sale; you can buy good goods at a great bargain.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business, and medical medium, 290 West Madison-st. No failures.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO ENTERED Cole's Block Tuesday afternoon and noticed the gentleman on platform of cars, please send address to D 35, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MR. G. B. LANGER, PLEASE CALL at 12 South Market-st.

PERSONAL—A. B.: SHOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU at 82 at 3 p. m., or evening at house. H. W.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS BOUGHT FOR CASH, TO any amount, or will find cash customers for same for a commission. Address I.J. 1001 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT. — NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR gentlemen. Good accommodation for day boarders.

91 THIRD-AV., CORNER HARRISON-ST.—Boarding. Furnished front room, with or without board for two or four, very cheap.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—NEAT AND HANDsomely furnished rooms to rent; also day board.

361 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO SPLENDID SUITES of rooms and one alcove to rent, with first-class board. Apply personally.

384 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife; also room for two gentlemen; accommodations first-class.

435 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—WITH BOARD, a pleasant front room.

447 WABASH-AV.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms with first-class board. Reference required. Day boarders wanted.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE-ST.) NEAR Twenty-ninth-st.—A nice, cheerful family hotel; excellent table, and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6.

546 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board.

548 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED room, for two, to rent, with board; also a few day boarders accommodated.

570 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a handsome front room to gentleman and wife. Everything first-class.

694 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT SINGLE ROOM, with board; accommodations first-class. References required.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suites; also, unfurnished parlor floor, three rooms, with water, except carpets, to gentlemen and wives, with board; accommodations first-class.

796 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife; also one room over back parlor, suitable for two gentlemen.

824 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms, en suite or single, to rent, with board. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

938 INDIANA-AV., COR. TWENTIETH-ST.—Excellent rooms to rent, with board, in a first-class house; gentleman and wife preferred; reference required.

977 INDIANA-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRST-st.—Several choice rooms, furnished or unfurnished, singly or en suite, to rent, with first-class board.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV. — A BEAUTIFUL BACK parlor; also, a pleasant room, with board. References exchanged.

West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT—SECOND DOOR FROM MADison-st.—A few more rooms to let with first-class board; house just taken; furniture and carpets all new; one of the neatest kept houses and best table in Chicago; prices low to fill rooms at once.

28 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board; also day boarders accommodated, at the Aberdeen House.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST., OPPOSITE Sherman House, good board, with rooms, $5.50 per week.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED and pleasant rooms, with first-class board.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—ONE SINGLE ROOM, with board for gentleman and wife, or two single gents.

116 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and room; terms, $6 per week.

119 SOUTH GREEN BETWEEN MONROE AND Adams-sts.—One room with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, two gents, or two ladies. Day board $4 per week.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE ROOM, with closet, to rent, with board; modern conveniences; pleasant location; references required.

123 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, PLEASANT rooms with board in a pleasant family; also, table boarding. Please call on east side of hall.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE FURnished room to rent, with board. References required.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A VERY PLEASant large furnished or unfurnished front room, with board.

328 WEST WASHINGTON, CORNER MAY-ST.—Furnished alcove room with board, and single room for one or two gentlemen.

695 WEST MADISON-ST. — SEVERAL FURnished rooms, for gentlemen, with board; very reasonable; quiet home comforts. References required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—NEW AND NICEly furnished sleeping rooms, with first-class table board. Can accommodate ladies and gentlemen with nice rooms, single or en suite. This is one of the most desirable locations for boarding in the city, being within easy walking distance from the business portion of the South Side. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ROOM FOR GENT AND WIFE, WITH table board for lady only. Address B 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE WEST SIDE—FOR A FAMILY of three persons, gentleman, wife, and daughter. Parlor and two bedrooms, or one large room, with alcove and bedroom, required, fully furnished. Address C E W, 58 Wabash-av.

BOARD—A GERMAN, COMPETENT WITH THE language, wishes to get board and lodging in a strictly private American family. Please state terms. Address Y 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A REfined private family, between Twelfth and Twenty-fourth-sts., South Side. Liberal price paid for first-class accommodations; reference exchanged. Address, with terms and location, H. GATES, care Union National Bank.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 338 West Madison-st. — branch 960 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME OF NORWOOD'S choicest lots for cottage and lot worth $2,000 to $3,000, or house on leased ground. Address N 86, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—160-ACRE WISCONSIN FARM for horses and buggy, cottage and lot, or cottage on leased lot. FINLEY, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO EXCHANGE—COTTAGE, 12 ROOMS, AND LOT, for merchandise. Nice residence, with 40 acres of land, in Michigan, to exchange for city property. Want a farm near Chicago for good paying property. W. MORRILL, Real Estate Broker, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO fruit farms, 120 acres and 135 acres. Everything first-class. Incumbrance assumed, if required. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE LOT, just outside fire limits, for house and lot worth $5,000 to $6,000, or for leasehold property $3,000 to $4,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$14,000 WORTH OF first-class city property and some money for a lot on East or West Madison-st., between State and Halsted. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NEW AND FIRST-CLASS PRINTING OFFICE for sale on very easy terms, and at one-third its invoiced value. Address Y 66, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED VESSEL AND FAMILY supply trade for sale; also horse, wagon, fixtures, &c., and favorable lease of store and barn. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE, FULL, NICELY PAYING, first-class, centrally located, for sale very cheap. Inquire at 155 South Halsted-st., in grocery.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE BOOK and stationery business in a city of about 16,000 people. Sales last year about $40,000. Will sell whole or half interest. For particulars address X, Tribune office.

CIGAR STAND NO. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, FOR sale; small capital only required.

HALF INTEREST IN SALOON AND CONCERT hall, known as the Pacific Varieties, No. 40 West Madison-st., for sale. Must sell before the 16th on account of bad health. Apply on the premises.

I WISH TO SELL MY JEWELRY STORE, SITUated in Mt. Carroll, Ill.; stock and fixtures will amount to about $3,700; am doing a good business, but my health requires more outdoor exercise than I can get. Address JEWELER, Drawer 209, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

ONE OF THE BEST SALOONS IN THE CITY FOR the money asked, for sale. Parties selling going in another business. For full particulars call at No. 113 West Madison-st., Room 3.

RARE CHANCE FOR A LIVE BUSINESS MAN—For sale a stock of goods usually kept in a country store, Post Office attached. Good trade established. Will sell or rent building, consisting of store, residence rooms, and cellar; or will take a partner to run the business. Must be responsible. References required. Address DAVID STONE, Aurora, Hamilton Co., Nebraska.

SMALL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE cheap, doing good business; best thing in the city. Call in the forenoon, at 955 State-st.

TO PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS—FOR SALE at cost, a one third or two-third interest in a paying bookbinding and job printing establishment. Presses, types, &c., &c., all new. Best of reasons given for sale. For particulars, address 463 West Madison-st., Chicago.

$400 WILL BUY A CIGAR AND NEWS STORE, doing good business, at 347 West Randolph-st.

$500 CASH WILL BUY LEASE, LICENSE, stock, and fixtures of a wine and lager beer hall. Call at 225 East Randolph-st., in basement.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—$200, TO BE REMOVED—UNFINished new cottage, 4 rooms, near Hubbard and Leavitt-sts.; also old house, 10 rooms, renting at $30, Halsted-st., near Hubbard; 1½ years' lease, $500, ½ cash, balance $25 monthly. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER property, the complete fixtures of a large restaurant. One large kitchen range, carving table and fixtures, ice boxes, table linen, glassware, crockery, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Also, one splendid 12-foot show case, with marble top counter and desk. Apply at 30 and 32 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL OUTFITS for the West, clothing, blankets, tents, and camp equipage, firearms and ammunition in great variety, harness, saddles, &c., of all kinds, rubber and canvas wagon covers, dump carts and harness for railroad excavating; blacksmiths' anvils 8 cents per lb., tools, &c. Government Goods Depot, 198 and 177 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL SCHOONER, STANDING keel, 14 feet beam, 33 feet keel, 6 feet hold; 4 years old; good sea boat, and perfect in every respect; easy terms. J. BOND, Room 2, 188 East Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A 7 OCTAVE rosewood piano for $115; or will rent the same for $7 per month. 201 Park-av., West Side.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED — TWO FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE grocery salesmen to travel, who have a good trade. Address, with references, C 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN, ONE WHO IS ACcurate, steady, and content with moderate salary. Temporary employment with possibility of permanency. Address X 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CLERK IN A GROCERY store, one who can give good references, and understands taking orders; one preferred acquainted in the neighborhood. Inquire at 155 Cottage Grove-av.

Trades.

WANTED—AN UPHOLSTERER AND CARPETlayer; must be a first-class man and bring good references. Address B. FREEDMAN, 54 W. Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD PLASTERers at 22 Langley-av.; also one laborer.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS MECHANICAL draughtsman. Apply to N. W. (Babcock) Fire Extinguisher Factory, 325 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A PLUMBER, AT 929 MADISON-ST.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSE SHOER AT 769 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGINEER, WITH BEST OF city references. Meissner Furts' Mfg. Co., 317 West Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT UNION DEPOT, City of Milwaukee, a first-class pastry cook, good wages; work easy. Address L 28, Tribune office, two days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 120 South Halsted-st. WARSAW'S Tonsorial Rooms.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN AS COACHMAN; must thoroughly understand his business, and come well recommended. Apply at 55 South Jefferson-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN FOR THE CITY AND one for every county, for an article that pays $25 a week here, and $100 a week in the country. $4.50 to $8 capital required in the city. It can be doubled every day. The best, surest, easiest, and most honorable plan yet discovered for making big money. A. RAY, Room 8, No. 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FEW SALESMEN FOR THE VICtor Sewing Machine. Liberal terms. Inquire of BARROWS BROS. & CO., 73 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—200 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan, Ohio, and Indiana; good prices paid, and fare furnished to those having baggage; 100 tie-makers for Tennessee; 20 Scandinavian farm hands for Illinois, and 50 ship-carpenters for Michigan, at $3 per day. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG GERMANS, WHO understand farming, wish to work a farm on shares. Address G 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS TO call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to sell our new $1.50 Corn Sheller.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call and see inducements offered. SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—CLERK, SALESMEN AND WAITERS; also man with small capital. Apply at Employment Agency, 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AS RUNNER FOR A private boarding-house. Address N 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT of any kind to call on WM. CRAWSHAW, 42 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $10,000 TO TAKE AN interest in a legitimate cash business of three years' standing; satisfactory references given; security for capital if necessary. Address T 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—5 RELIABLE, WIDE-AWAKE MEN that want good paying business, and honorable. Call or address BANGS & CO., Exchange Block, Room 58.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN TEACHER; ONE who understands English. Apply at 268 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at Porter's National Telegraph College, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO ASSIST PASTRY cook; must understand making puddings and pies. Apply at ANDERSON'S European Hotel, 143 and 145 Madison-st.

WANTED—A COOK AND SECOND GIRL IN A private boarding house. 311 Illinois-st., North Side.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL WHO can wash, iron, and cook well to do general housework for a small family. 1297 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD FEMALE HELP IN ANY CApacity, can find immediate employment by calling at WM. CRAWSHAW'S, 42 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SMART COLORED GIRL FOR LIGHT chamber work. Apply at 175 and 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 21.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, with reference, at 1064 Indiana-av., immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 398 MICHIGAN-AV.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD RELIABLE girl for general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Call for two days at 149 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages to a good girl. Apply at 586 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for housework, and 3 cooks in private families, 160 Larrabee-st. No fees.

WANTED—2 GIRLS FOR DINING-ROOM AND chamber work; good wages to experienced girls. South Side House, 1121 State-st.

WANTED—GIRLS AT BENNARD'S RESTAUrant, 100 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, PLAIN COOK AT 49 ELdridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART, MIDDLE-AGED woman to do general housework. Apply at 49 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in private family; reference required. Call at once, at 431 West Jackson-st., corner Throop.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; good wages for a good girl. Apply at 253 Park-av.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, at good wages, at 559 West Washington-st.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, FOR first-class private families. Germans, Swedes, Norwegians. New Intelligence Office, 883 State-st., entrance Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK WHO CAN bring good city references; must be a good washer and ironer; none other need apply. Call at 910 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL, ALSO a girl to do second work, in a private boarding-house, at 322 East Indiana-st., North Side.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl, for general housework, at 519 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WASHWOMAN IN LAUNDRY OF ANDERSON'S European Hotel, 143 and 145 Madison-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN, WITH 1 OR 2 CHILDREN between the ages of 9 and 15, to take care of children on a fruit farm near St. Joseph, Mich. A good home. Call W C L, 78 East Van Buren-st., between 1 and 3 p. m.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR COMPANY, where she can have her regular school time, by a lady who is living alone most of the time. Apply at 823 Prairie-av., basement door.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A LADY ROOMmate; room already furnished; in a business location; expenses light; must give good references. Address Y 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY IN PHOTOGRAPH room; must be experienced. 180 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, FOR A BABE 3 months old, at 214 Sampson-st.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER PURchased; loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

I WILL PAY 10 PER CENT FOR $5,000 SECURED by $10,000 real estate; title perfect; no commission. Address N 55, Tribune office.

INSURANCE CLAIMS, OR BALANCES AGAINST any of the Chicago insolvent companies, cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURIty. City and suburban purchase money mortgages bought. D. E. FISKE, 6, Otis Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE SECURIty. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO INVEST FROM $6,000 TO $8,000 IN some profitable manufacturing business in this city; would prefer having charge of the books; and if satisfactory could increase the amount in six months to $10,000; the best of reference given and required. Address, with real name and kind of business, FINLAY, Tribune office.

WE PAY CASH FOR CLAIMS AGAINST ALL bankrupt Insurance Companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD & CO., 81 Exchange Building, Clark and Washington-st.

WE CAN MAKE SEVERAL $5,000 LOANS ON CHIcago real estate. McKINNON & MARSH, 135 Clark-st.

$500 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. APply to W. M. HOWLAND, 165 Washington-st., Room 24.

$1,500 TO LOAN—ON SECURED PAPER; short time. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Room 17.

$1,000 TO LOAN FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS ON CITY real estate. 94 Market-st., Room 36.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE, for the easiest money-making business extant, $70 to $150 a week for either sex, with small capital and no risk. No man can make less than four times regular wages. Samples to country, 50c. Call or send for papers. Exclusive territory free. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE INVENtion, applicable to all vehicles in use. ALBRECHT & CO., General Brokers, 171 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business tended to. Address Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED — TWO TEACHERS FOR COUNTRY schools, $45 per month; board, $3 per week. Apply to A. G. LANE, 138 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale store or office as invoice clerk, assistant bookkeeper, or outdoor clerk. Address L, care Holden & Co., 24 Central Union Block, Market-st. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS double entry bookkeeper. Best of reference given. Address L 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN, WHO has been in the dry goods and notion business, wants a situation in a wholesale house; only small salary requested. Address L 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by a competent accountant; posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. A. BRASHER, Room 15, No. 158 East Madison-st., corner Fifth-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; WILLing to make himself generally useful. Good city reference. S 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN as coachman; one who truly understands the management of horses, and knows how to milk; will be found prompt and active. Please address N 91, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS to work a part of his time for board; understands the care of horses, etc.; would give satisfaction, and be permanent. Address L 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL SOAP-maker. Call or Address No. 125 Ohio-st. CHAS. WILLIAMS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ARCHITECT AND civil engineer; 12 years' experience; 3 years in the country. Is practical surveyor, and perfect draughtsman. Best references. Address B, 662 Washington-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSE OR TRAVELling salesman for some good, reliable dry goods, notion, or fancy dry goods house; have had fifteen years' experience in the general dry goods and notion trade; satisfactory references given. Address D 48, Tribune office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELLING SALESman; eight years' experience, and large acquaintance in the West and Southwest; would prefer to travel for a manufacturing concern; has been in crockery, but can take hold of other lines of goods; refer to present employers. Address R 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN, OR TO work around a gentleman's house and barn; married; good reference. Address Y 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN OF good business qualifications, a competent practical accountant and correspondent; for several years connected with the manufacturing and wholesale business in Chicago; best of city references given. Address X 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN wholesale house, writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Address Y 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN AGED 40 YEARS, speaking and writing English, German, French and Holland, writing a good hand, now occupied in an office, where he has a great deal of the day for himself, wants some writing work in the office, or after 6 o'clock elsewhere. Inquire letter FRANCO, 330 Polk-st., southwest corner Polk and Miller-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS Swedish girls want places in a small family, one as cook and the other to do second work. Call at 322 North Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls, together; understand housework. Apply 162 North Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or general housework in a small family. Call on or address for 2 days, M D, 21 Vedder-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family. Call at 401 Third-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do kitchen work in a private family. Apply at 349 West Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO ANY KIND OF housework. Apply 27 Huron-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Inquire at 292 Hurlbut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, IN a private family, by a competent girl, to do general housework. Apply at 1420 South Halsted-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do cooking or general housework. Please call, for two days, at 456 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL TO do kitchen or general housework. It makes no difference whether I have to go from the city or not. Evanston preferred. Apply at 180 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. WHITTAKER, AT 365 Chicago-av., has a few good and capable girls of various nationalities. Parties in want of help carefully suited.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR YOUNG NURSE girls; German, English, Norwegian, and other girls, for private families. New Intelligence Office, 883 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — SEVERAL CAPABLE girls are waiting for situations at the Scandinavian Employment Office. 160 Larrabee-st., Chicago-av. cars.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS HELP; Norwegians, German, Swede, Irish, and American; reliable help at MRS. BALKAM'S office a specialty. 131 West Jackson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COMPETENT GIRLS, for cook and chambermaid in private family; can be recommended. Apply at MRS. BATES' office, 19 Peck Court.

SITUATIONS WANTED—2 RESPECTABLE GIRLS want a situation, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as second girl or general housework, in a private family. Please call 251 Twentieth-st., up stairs, South Side, for two days.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT GERman girl with experience and not afraid of work wants a situation as housekeeper in a small German family. Call at 160 Larrabee-st., up stairs.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEACHER IN A FAMily, either in city or country, by a lady who will give good city references. Address D 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF culture and energy, as cashier or copyist; good references furnished. Address MISS Y, 15 Lake-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL, IN a stock of general merchandise. Address M 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — WITH FROM $1,500 TO $2,000, in sewing machine business already established. Apply at the West Side Sewing Machine Emporium, 414 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN THE ADVERTISER in a well-paying legitimate business; must have $1,200, and bring reference. Address X 23, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-HALF INterest in Reynolds' Patent Road Grader and Dresser, for the State of Michigan; machines now in use by Chicago Board of Public Works. Address G, 70 Throop-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LIGHT MANUFACturing business with large profits, with $600 or $800 cash. For particulars address H, 312½ Cottage Grove-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000, IN A GOOD business; no hazard; profits large; will bare close investigation. D. STONER, Room 43, Central Union Block.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 IN A LEGITImate manufacturing business here; trade established; no old stock to pay for; a monopoly; demand and profits large. D. STONER, Room 43, Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

PARTNER WANTED — IN MANUFACTURING business, and good trade now established; goods pay well, and can be sold according to means of manufacture. About $20,000 necessary; more can be used. Reference required. Address E 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — THAT UNDERSTANDS meat market and running wagon. Apply corner Commercial-av., west of North-av. bridge.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $50,000 TO $100,000, to extend a substantial cash business, well established, safe and profitable. Supply of and demand for products unlimited. Parties and references must be unexceptionable. Address GEORGE W. SHARP, Lind's Block.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, in a mercantile business of 20 years' standing in this city, of first-class credit and reputation, and occupying one of the most prominent corner stores. Capital required, from $20,000 to $25,000. Address G. B. GRIFFIN, Real Estate Office, northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts., up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GREAT WANT FILLED—A SIMPLE, CHEAP, and effective burglar-alarm, and door or window fastener; no family or business man should be without one; every travelling man needs it. State and county rights for sale. Call at Cogswell & Co., 306 West Madison-st., for two days, from 10 to 4; or address FEY & WEBSTER, Peoria, Ill. Canvassers wanted.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, RESIDING IN THIS CITY, desiring some amusement of an evening, would like to enter into communication with some other gentlemen with the view of taking one or two rooms for chess, draught, a rubber at whist, &c. References given and required. Address E 38, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGland has an overcoat of which he wishes to dispose. A great bargain. K 46, Tribune office.

BUSINESS INTERESTS BOUGHT AND SOLD, houses rented, partners procured, real estate exchanged by W. MORRILL, Real Estate Broker, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the name of RECORD, JOHNSTON & CO., is this day dissolved, T. C. Hartshorn retiring from the firm, having sold his interest to Eben W. Fuller.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, libraries—law, medical, and private libraries. CHAPIN BROS., 50 East Harrison-st., 214 East Madison-st.

SPORTING AND RACING MEN CALL AND INspect something new, in which there is a great deal of money. ALBRECHT & CO., General Brokers, 171 East Madison-st., Room 15.

THE BEST TERMS EVER OFFERED TO PARTIES wishing a home in the best country and climate on the globe, is now being offered by the S. W. Colony of Colorado. Call and see us. GILL & HAWKES, 171 East Madison-st., Room 1.

THE PATENT RIGHT FOR THE BEST FAMILY article in America for sale. Call and see it. D. STONER, Patent Solicitor, Room 43 Central Union Block.

WANTED—HOUSES TO RENT TO GOOD PAYing tenants. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

WANTED—TO BUY—PATENT RIGHTS, IN EXchange for merchandise. D. STONER, patent solicitor, Room 43 Central Union Block.

TO LEASE

TO LEASE—LOT 25x125 FEET ON CLARK-ST., near Harrison. IVES & ROBINSON, Room 12, 108 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—AN 80-ACRE IMPROVED FARM, 12 miles from Chicago; high, healthy location; large new house, barn, and outhouses, with bearing orchard; accessible by rail. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, 163 East Washington-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO ENGINES, 10x24, RIGHT AND left; 2 11x20, right and left; one boiler, 60 inches diameter, 14 feet long, 51 3½ inch tubes, 1 44 inches diameter, 19 feet long, 2 11-inch flues; all new work. Address J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

shall be charged at the rate of 2 cents for each half ounce, or fraction thereof, and this provision shall include all letters commonly known as drop or local letters, delivered through Post Offices or their carriers, and magazines, manuscripts, and newspaper manuscripts, are hereby declared to belong to third class mailable matter.

SEC. 2. That from and the 1st day of January next, under such regulations and in such manner as the Postmaster General shall prescribe, the postage provided by law to be paid upon printed matter or mailable matter of the second class, shall, in all cases, be prepared and collected at the offices respectively where such matter shall be mailed, and postage on daily newspapers not exceeding four ounces each copy in weight, shall be charged and collected at the rate of 15 cents per quarter; *provided*, that weekly newspapers within the respective counties where the same are printed and published, and none other, may pass through the mails free of postage, as provided in the eighth clause of Section 184, of the act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department.

SECTION 3. That any person who shall take any letter, postal card, or packet out of the Post Office, or branch Post Office, or from the letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any Post Office or branch Post Office, or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with the design to obstruct correspondence or pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle or destroy the same, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding $500, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

STEWART.

The SPEAKER presented a petition from Joseph B. Stewart, the recusant witness, asking that his case be referred to the Judiciary Committee, inasmuch as there was a hostile feeling against him on the part of the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier. The petition was, however, referred to the last named Committee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL,

Mr. TYNER in the Chair. The bill appropriates $31,311,953. A proposition to make an appropriation for soldiers' headstones was made, debated, and defeated. The Committee rose, and the bill was reported and passed.

NEW BILLS.

A number of bills were introduced and referred, and then the House took a recess until half-past 7, the evening session to be for business of the Committee on Claims.

NEW YORK.

An Alsatian Colony--Mrs. Forrest--The Graham Murder--Kind-Hearted People.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Trustees of the Children's Aid Society adopted the following to-day:

Resolved, That if the estate of the late Horace Greeley is substantially the same as when he made his will in 1871, the Board of the Children's Aid Society will feel under obligations to carry out his purposes toward it, but if it be ultimately established that the estate has been materially impaired, this Board will cheerfully relinquish all claim to the legacy.

This means substantially that the pound of flesh will be exacted.

Two months ago, Chas. C. Lewis, of Gainsville, Ala., began to board with Mr. Williams, 322 Navy street, Brooklyn. According to his own account he is of an aristocratic and wealthy family, and was always abundantly provided with money. He met Mr. Williams at Saratoga, and told him he wished to spend the winter in Brooklyn, and the latter consented to board him. He was a quiet young man, of twenty-three years, and devoted himself to perfecting a patent door-catch, his invention. This morning, Mr. Lewis did not appear at breakfast, and Mr. Williams went to his bedroom. He found the young man on the floor in a pool of blood. The blood was flowing from three gashes in his neck, and near his right hand was a razor, red with blood. Surgeons say he cannot live twelve hours. From two letters addressed to his father, found in his room, it is evident that he was insane, and had been contemplating suicide for a day or two.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A number of French residents here are endeavoring to establish a settlement for Alsace and Loraine immigrants, to be called New Strasbourg, in this vicinity.

Four seamen of the ship Favorite were arrested here yesterday for mutiny.

Mrs. Edwin Forrest, who resides on Staten Island, has given notice to the executors of her late husband that she will apply for her dower in his estate, on the grounds that Mr. Forrest was never divorced from her.

The Republican General Committee last evening decided to have new elections for members of the Committee.

The murder of James Graham at Little Neck, L. I., on Friday last, is still shrouded in the deepest mystery. There is an excitement in the neighborhood over the affair, and it is believed there were several perpetrators of the crime.

In the pigeon match at Coney Island yesterday, Wingate beat Moses in a match of fifty birds each for $200 a side.

J. Milton Turner, United States Minister to Liberia, will sail from Boston for his post of duty on the 26th instant.

Only seven jurors have been obtained in the Scannell case thus far, and the panel is exhausted.

It is understood a petition, signed by prominent merchants and several clergymen of the Episcopal Church, will be sent to Governor Dix to-night, asking him to commute the sentence of Foster to imprisonment for life.

The Coroner's jury to-day, in the case of Catherine Morgan, found dead Jan. 31, in a shanty near Fifty-fifth street and Broadway, returned a verdict charging her husband with causing her death. Morgan was committed.

The suit of Stephen Woolridge against the Metropolitan Fire Department, to recover $24,000 damages for injuries received from an explosion of a fire engine in June, 1869, on the corner of Canal street and the Bowery, was today dismissed by Judge Barrett, on the ground that the Metropolitan Fire Department was an independent State corporation, for whose acts the city was irresponsible.

To-day, in the suit of Marcus P. Woodruff against the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, to recover damages for goods destroyed by fire at the Company's wharf, July 11, 1864, a special verdict was rendered in Common Pleas giving plaintiff $44,500 damages.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property at Various Places.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—At New Brighton, Staten Island, yesterday evening, four small stores were burned, causing a loss of $30,000.

A fire at Granville, Washington County, in this State, yesterday morning, burned the best portion of the village, including two dry goods and grocery stores, two law offices, a harness shop, a clothing store, and four tenements. The loss is from $85,000 to $100,000.

ADRIAN, Mich., Feb. 11.—Robert Gunsollus' grocery burned this morning. The total loss, fully covered by insurance, is $6,150. Origin of fire unknown.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 11.—An incendiary fire was discovered at 3 o'clock this morning in Wilshire & Kreipke's cooper shop, in the lower part of this city. It destroyed two brick and two frame buildings, and a large lot of cooperage and stock, valued at from $25,000 to $30,000. It was fired in three places at once. Wilshire & Kreipke were not insured, and they lose the results of lives of industry and economy. The coopers had lately been on a strike.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Fifteen tenements, consisting of soldiers' quarters, were burned at Fort Schuyler this morning.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 11.—Commodore J. P. McKinstry, Commodore in the United States Navy, died to-day, at the age of 66. He had been forty-seven years in the naval service, and in the retired list for several years. He leaves a property of over a million dollars.

Edmund Trowbridge, one of the leading merchants of this city, died early this morning, aged 47. Mr. Trowbridge was prominent in religious and benevolent as well as in mercantile circles. He was a brother of ex-Congressman Trowbridge, and of General Trowbridge, of this city.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 11.—William Laughlin, aged 73 years, a prominent Democrat, and member of the Constitutional Convention of 1848, died at his residence in this county last night.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 11.—Dr. John T. Cassell, an eminent physician of Jacksonville, died at 2 o'clock this morning of inflammation of the brain, after an illness of less than two days. Dr. Cassell had resided in this city and county for nearly forty years, and was one of the best, most widely-known, and esteemed citizens of Jacksonville.

DETROIT, Mich. Feb. 11.—Ezra Wright, for 15 years connected with the United States Marshal's office as Deputy, and still longer known as a skilful detective, died here last night, aged 50 years.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 11.—Intelligence has been received here of the death, at Carlinville, of Hon. John McMillan, a member of the last House, and a young man of much promise. He died of consumption.

UTAH.

How the Saints are Excited Over the Proceedings in Washington--Rush for Polygamous Marriages.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 11.—Telegrams received yesterday from Washington announced that a private despatch from Salt Lake stated that a protest numerously signed by members of the Utah bar will be sent immediately to the President and Congress, denying that the allegation that the late memorial of the bar of Salt Lake refers to a secret scheme of a few Mormon attorneys, assisted by apostate Gentiles, or as they are better known, "Jack Mormons." The whole affair was put up by Apostate Cannon, and will be readily explained by Delegates Claggett and Merritt. The signers of the late memorial of the Salt Lake bar comprise, it cannot be denied, the most prominent lawyers in this Territory, the majority Democrats, and some who formerly sympathized with the Mormon cause.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* (liberal Mormon), thinks the present contest in Utah is between the Government and a comparative little Ring of old Nauvoo Mormons. It says polygamy is chargeable to a small coterie of priests, whose number will not perhaps exceed one hundred. It adds that the sending of George J. Cannon to Congress was an experiment of Brigham Young, and trusts Congress will send Cannon home, as it might as well have Brigham in Congress as Cannon.

The snow blockade on the Northern Railroad was raised yesterday.

An unusually large number of polygamous marriages are now taking place. Several are announced for this and next week. One man with six wives married a girl of 15 on Saturday.

PERTEET.

He is Granted a Supersedeas by Judge McAllister.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 11.—Judge Knowlton telegraphs this morning that Judge McAllister has granted a writ of error and *supersedeas* in the Perteet case.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 11.—Perteet received intelligence of the *supersedeas* granted him by Judge McAllister at 11:20 this morning. Upon receipt of the news he joyfully exclaimed: "I knew I wouldn't be hanged!"

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wrecking of the Ariadne--Foundering of the Talisman--Twelve Lives Lost.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 11.—The steamer Ariadne, from New York for New Orleans, which went ashore at Nags Head, is a total loss. No lives were lost. A small part of the cargo was saved in a damaged condition.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The steamship Talisman foundered at sea on a voyage from Brazilian ports to Hamburg. Twelve lives were lost.

Railroad News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 11.—At the annual election of the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, 8,540 shares were voted. The old Board of Directors was unanimously re-elected: J. P. Farley, John Creerar, Samuel A. Strong, D. Willis, and M. K. Jesup.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing two years: Lorenzo Blackstone, J. Pierpont Morgan, Abram Hewitt James. Twenty-five thousand and thirty-six votes were cast.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 11.—The arrival of the first through freight train from Huntington, West Va., *via* the Chesapeake Railroad will be celebrated to-morrow with great festivities.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 11.—The annual meeting of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, was held at Jackson to-day. The annual report shows earnings for the year of $280,647; expenses, $236,431. A Board of Directors was elected and the following officers chosen: President, P. B. Loomis, Jackson; Vice President, A. P. Edgerton, Fort Wayne; Secretary, Eugene Pringle; Treasurer, B. S. Chapin; Executive Committee, P. B. Loomis, E. A. Webster, E. A. Grosvenor, A. P. Edgerton, and H. P. Rudisell.

The Scrub Grass Disaster.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 11.—Further developments of the disaster near Scrub Grass, on Allegheny Valley Railroad, yesterday, show nothing further of any serious character than was reported last evening. The tanks loaded with oil, upon being precipitated down the embankment, burst, and the oil suddenly igniting, spread rapidly in every direction, carrying its flames even some distance out on the water of the river, cutting off every way of escape for the drowning passengers, except through a lake of fire. In some instances they plunged underneath the flaming waves and swam to points of safety. The boat was an iron one, and turned over one and a half times, and then plunged its occupants into the river, holding them there by a wall of fire. The man Casey, who was among the list of killed, lost his life while striving to rescue the train boy, who was also on the fatal list.

Sad Result of Corporal Punishment in a Cincinnati School.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 11.—The death of Willie Bruce, a boy 12 years old, from brain affection this afternoon has occasioned considerable interest, owing to a report that last Friday afternoon his teacher in the public school is reported as having chastised him by a blow from a book on the side of the head. No investigation yet, and nothing is known as to the severity of the blow, or whether it contributed to the cause of death. An interview with the parents of the boy developes the fact that the blow on the head was struck four weeks ago. His attending physician states that the blow was not the immediate cause of his death, but suspects that it aggravated the conditions, inducing a fatal disease.

Railroad Accident.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 11.—The Erie express, west, on the Pittsburgh & Erie Railroad, encountered a broken rail two miles west of Ridgeway, O., at 4 o'clock this morning. The engine, tender, and baggage-car passed safely over. Two passenger-cars went down an embankment six or eight feet, but the sleeping-car stayed on the track. One of the cars turned over on its top, and the other on its side. Fifteen passengers were bruised, but no one received very serious injuries. The train was running very slowly at the time, or there would have been a very bad disaster.

Liberal Republican Nominations.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 11.—Some fifty representatives of the Liberal Republican party met here to-day in response to a call from the Committee, and nominated Samuel R. Mason for Governor and William A. Head for Railroad Commissioner.

The Liberal Republican meeting held here to-day, after nominating a State ticket, formed itself into a Congressional Convention and reported the following candidates for Congress: First District, Emery A. Hibbard; Second, Josiah M. Fletcher; Third, Samuel P. Cooper.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The steamship Henry Chauncey has arrived from Aspinwall.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Steamships Minnesota, Polynesian, and Italy arrived out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—No news of the steamer Nevada, two weeks over-due from Australia.

Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamer George L. Wright, over-due sixteen days.

Colored Highway Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—On Thursday evening George Gooch and William Timberlake, returning home from Shelby City, Ky., were stopped by negro highwaymen and robbed, Timberlake losing $125. It afterwards turned out that Gooch had paid the negroes to do the robbery, and, when arrested, Timberlake's money was found in his possession.

General Crook's Indian Policy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Lieutenants Ross and Burke, of General Crook's staff, arrived at Camp Grant, Jan. 22, and reported one battle with the Apaches, killing four warriors and capturing twelve. General Crook, at his new post near Mount Graham, has killed over 300 warriors since the opening of the campaign. He will fight them till they sue for peace.

The Maryland Freshet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A special from Port Deposit, Md., says that the ice is piled up high in the river, but, nevertheless, the streets are free from water. Unless a long-continued thaw happens no further damage will be caused. The damage already done is estimated at $100,000.

FOREIGN.

Abdication of Amadeus, King of Spain.

The Cortes Proclaim a Republic by a Vote of 359 to 32.

The Streets of Madrid Filled With Excited Crowds.

The Carlist Insurrection---A Gloomy Prospect.

A Central-American City Destroyed by an Earthquake.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 10—Midnight.—At 8 o'clock this evening, King Amadeus announced to Zorilla that he had determined to abdicate. Since Saturday last, when he declared his intention of quitting the throne, the Ministers have strenuously but unsuccessfully endeavored to dissuade him. The announcement that his abdication is certain creates the profoundest sensation, but tranquility prevails. The royal message announcing the determination of the King will soon be submitted to the Cortes. The Cabinet will resign.

MADRID, Feb. 11—1 a. m.—King Amadeus persists in his determination. It is expected that an Executive Commission will be formed to proclaim a Republic. When it became known that the King would certainly resign, groups gathered in the streets, and there were some attempts at disturbance. The House of Deputies, last night, decided that the President of that branch of the Cortes and fifty Deputies should constitute a permanent committee.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 11.—M. Quinet, Republican Deputy in the Assembly, has received a despatch, dated "Madrid, noon," 12 o'clock to-day, signed by Senors Figueras and Castellar, announcing that a Republic will be proclaimed in Spain this evening.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Fish this evening received the following despatch from Minister Sickles:

"At 9 o'clock to-night the Cortes adopted a Republican form of Government by a vote of 259 in the affirmative and 32 in the negative."

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The abdication of King Amadeus is the all-absorbing topic in London and Paris. The view is considered gloomy and bitter civil war inevitable.

The last despatch from Madrid was dated 1 o'clock this morning. Nothing since has been received. The failure of despatches is regarded as ominous.

The last despatch says the streets are now (at 1 a. m.) filled with crowds of excited people.

The Senate has appointed a permanent Committee of Thirty. Senor Malcamps and Admiral Topete, on behalf of Marshal Serrano, have offered their support to Prime Minister Zorilla in maintaining order.

It is rumored that Zorilla intends to leave the capital to-morrow. Senor Rivero will remain at his post as President of the House of Deputies.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—*Le Temps* has advices from Spain showing that the Government is operating against the Carlists in the north with twenty-four battalions of infantry of the regular army and a proportionate amount of cavalry and artillery, and 6,000 or 7,000 volunteers and *gens d'armes*. The Carlists are active in the neighborhood of Segovia and Estella.

The City of Saragossa is virtually blockaded, the insurgents being masters of the surrounding country. Balaguer, a fortified town, is also threatened by a force under Tristany, and 900 insurgents are before Juncara. Fresh bands have appeared in Aragon. The Carlist leaders are beginning to act in concert, and are rapidly perfecting an organization.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl Lauderdale asked whether the measures had been taken to complete the settlement of the western part of the boundary line between the British Dominions and the United States. He contended that, notwithstanding the decision with regard to that portion of the line which gave San Juan to the United States, there were still several water-channels which the Americans might claim. The rights of the Indian tribes were also left unsettled, and collisions were inevitable. He characterized the whole Treaty of Washington as the most humiliating England had ever negotiated. Earl Granville replied with assurances that steps had been taken to settle all the boundary questions. A British commission had surveyed the line, which was almost identical with that laid down by the Americans. Instructions had been sent out with a view of arriving at an agreement upon the exact boundary.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—A deputation from the Left Centre of the Assembly waited on President Thiers last evening, and promised him the support of their party. The President told them he hoped he would be able to induce the Committee of Thirty to accept the Government's views. If he failed with the Committee, he would maintain those views before the Assembly.

A special Committee, appointed to draw up an electoral law, resolved not to submit their report to the Committee of Thirty, and declare they will resign rather than do so.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.—The town of San Vicente, in Salvador, has been destroyed by an earthquake. No lives are reported lost.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—A commission from the Havana Casino went to Porto Rico, to-day, accompanying the delegation from the island on its return home. The supposition is that the commission is to prepare for joint action and union against the reforms of radicalism.

AFRICA.

LISBON, Feb. 11.—An insurrection of the natives has broken out against the Portuguese authorities in Loanda, on the southwest coast of Africa. Carvettes, with troops, have been despatched to the colony.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The Prussian Court goes into mourning for three weeks for the late Dowager Empress of Austria.

Election in Aurora.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Feb. 11.—An election was held to-day to decide whether Aurora would organize under the new charter or not. The total vote polled was 950, being 74 for its adoption and 878 against. At the same time a vote was taken on the question of Postmaster. G. A. Pfrangle was the favorite, receiving every vote cast, amounting to 793.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Surveys have fixed the final route of the Southern Pacific Railroad from Los Angeles to San Fernando.

The firm of C. & W. Brubacker, of Waterloo Iowa, is reported failed, with liabilities at $64,000, and assets 50 per cent of the indebtedness.

A man named David Conder was instantly killed in the Hawesville, Ky., coal-mine, yesterday, by a large mass of rock falling upon him. Deceased leaves a wife and one child.

The total shipments of silver ore to Europe, from Georgetown, Col., for the week ending the 8th inst., were 50 tons, of an average value of $500 per ton. The silver bullion shipment was $10,000.

Peter Miller, of Erie, Pa., aged 45, a brass-moulder, had a hearing to-day, charged with rape on his step-daughter, 12 years of age. The little girl testified directly to the offence, and Miller was committed to jail for trial.

The *post mortem* examination of the body of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, discovered no pathological lesion of any of the organs. The conclusion was that he died from syncope, caused by nervous prostration, the result of overwork and malarial cachexy. His brain weighed 56¼ ounces. General Gordon calls out the Fifth Division as a funeral escort on Thursday, and invites other military organizations to participate.

The Rev. E. P. Hammond, the great evangelist, commenced a series of union meetings in Burlington, Iowa, last Sunday. Two meetings are held daily, the churches being packed with old and young of all denominations. Many conversions have already been made. All the ministers and Christians of the city, and many from abroad, are assisting in the great work.

STATE LEEISLATURES.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Feb. 11.—In the Senate to-day title 24, of Crimes, Punishment, and Criminal Procedure, was passed.

House bill title 25, of Criminal Procedure, was considered as reported from the Judiciary Committee with amendments.

Section 1, Chapter 10, was amended so as to compel a Magistrate to issue a warrant when the proper papers are filed. An amendment was made giving defendant the right to testify in examinations, but shall not be compelled to do so.

Section 46 of the revision, relative to the right of the defendant to challenge grand jurors, was restored in place of the section reported by the Commissioners. Section 46, Chapter 15, of the revision was also restored, relative to the duty of a Court to decide upon a challenge of a juror.

Section 5, Chapter 15, relating to the power of the Court to arrest and detain a witness, where an indictment is pending, either during the term or in vacation, was stricken out; also an amendment made by the House that persons acquitted of a crime under the plea of insanity shall be sent to an Insane Asylum, was also stricken out. A new section was added providing that the Governor shall pardon any person convicted of murder in the first degree without the advice of the Senate, and notice of application for pardon must be published four weeks in newspapers at the Capital, and in the county where the offence was committed.

Several minor amendments were made, and the bill passed.

Title 22, of Evidence, was passed without any special amendment.

Title 11, of the Police of the State, was then taken up, and consideration of Chapter 5 of the Care of the Insane commenced. Amendments were made reducing the Board of Trustees to five members. Their compensation was fixed at $5 per day, and mileage at 5 cents per mile, and to receive pay for not exceeding thirty days in one year.

A discussion followed over abolishing the Board of Visitation, previously amended, by requiring that one of the Board shall be a woman, pending which, adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House had to-day a warm and exciting time over the Railway Chapter of title 10, of Incorporations. When the journal was read, it was discovered to be true that the substitute previously agreed upon in caucus for the O'Donnel and Keable's amendment had been inserted in the wrong place, and that the bill as passed yesterday contained the last amendment. An effort was made to correct the journal and thus arrange the difficulty, but all motions to that effect were voted down. A motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed. This was discussed during the balance of the morning session. In the afternoon the vote was reconsidered, and finally a vote was again reached on the substitute proposed, and it was voted down—yeas, 38; nays, 47. This left the bill with the O'Donnel tariff and Keable's anti-discriminating amendment both in. The bill then passed—yeas, 72; nays, 12.

After spending a short time in Committee of the Whole on title 24, of Crimes and Punishments, and making no important amendments, the House adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 11.—No great amount of important business was transacted in either House last evening or to-day. Quantities of petitions were received in both Houses for the bestowal of the land grant on the different companies applying; for and against the repeal of laws exempting church, school, and charitable institutions and other property from taxation, and against the repeal or any damaging amendment to the Graham Liquor law.

SENATE.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly resolution for the appointment of an agent to prosecute Wisconsin claims against the United States for the 5 per cent on the amount of land disposed of for Indian reservations, military land warrants, Agricultural College and other land scrip issued to any other State.

The Senate bill appropriating $45,000 to the State Prison for current expenses, repairs, and indebtedness, was passed.

Assembly bills were concurred in relating to highways, and amendatory of Section 66, Chapter 152 of the general laws of 1869, and to amend Sections 9 and 10, of Chapter 527, general laws of 1865, regulating the disposal of swamps and overflowed lands, and the proceeds therefrom.

Bills passed appropriating $2,500 annually to the State Agricultural Society to meet various expenses; to amend Chapter 130, general laws of 1868, to enable poor persons to obtain justice freely, the latter after considerable discussion.

A resolution requiring the disposal of farming, grazing, and hard wood timber lands in the St. Croix and Superior land grant, at a price not exceeding $2.50 per acre, and to be sold to actual settlers only, after a lengthy discussion, was tabled.

ASSEMBLY.

The Select Committee on Counties where its lands lie, reported in favor of repealing the law of 1870, exempting the West Wisconsin Railroad lands from taxation.

A resolution for final adjournment on the 27th was referred to a Select Committee.

A resolution for a Joint Committee of Five on Printing was adopted.

Nearly two hours was occupied in discussing the ordering of copies of the statistical list, and finally a joint resolution was adopted ordering 2,000 copies.

Assembly bills passed to prevent the careless use of firearms, by punishing the pointing them at persons; to repeal Sections 1 and 2, Chapter 175, laws of 1869, and re-enact Section 29, laws of 1869, relative to assessment and levy of taxes; to provide for paying Road Overseers for the destruction of noxious weeds; to allow the purchaser of mortgaged property to prosecute for waste; to authorize cemetries within village limits in certain cases.

The bill was indefinitely postponed making the minimum salaries of County Judges in counties of from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants $500; in counties of over 10,000, $600.

No Committee reports were made to-day, but several Committees have been actively at work this afternoon.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—Hutchins, of St. Louis, offered in the House to-day the affidavit of General Dorris, in vindication of his conduct in the Senatorial contest. The paper was, in substance, that he was absent, and did not know that he was wanted. The statement by Pope and Morgan, two members of the House, concerning the approach with intent to bribe, was in the main correct. He had offered to loan them money for the purpose of finding out Phelps' line of operation, who had been reported as having $10,000 to use in securing his election. To Wilson and Edens he had loaned money for their influence. Did not expect to be nominated unless there came a dead lock. In no respect was he working in the interest of Mr. Bogy, or in any way connected with his success. He was working for himself, and no one else. He had spent about $8,500 in this work. He had not loaned or given any member one dollar.

Mr. Headlee, the Republican member of the Investigating Committee, offered a resolution asking that the Committee's report be recommitted, and General Dorris summoned before the Committee, which was lost by a small majority.

A resolution was offered denouncing the affidavit of Dorrs' as unworthy of confidence, and wrongfully casting reflections upon two members of the House, which was amended to the effect that the sentiment, being *ex parte* testimony, should not appear as evidence or go upon the record, which was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Feb. 11.—The Pomeroy Investigating Committee examined Governor Osborn, D. Logan, and W. F. Downs, to-day. Governor Osborn testified that he took no part, whatever, in the Senatorial contest, and had no understanding of any kind with any candidate in relation thereto.

Dr. Logan swore that he made his canvass for himself, and had no arrangement with Pomeroy whereby he was to withdraw in the latter's favor.

Mr. Downs testified that he knew nothing of the use of money by Pomeroy, and that he (Downs) never paid $2,000, or any other sum, to Edward Clark or any body else, for Pomeroy.

The Legislative Committee are making a thorough investigation of the recent alleged bond fraud. The Gregory, Cloud and Budlong bonds in Cherokee County were the only alleged fraudulent bonds registered. The holders of Kansas securities need feel no alarm, as it is the intention of the Legislature now in session to enact such amendments to the present laws as will protect the bonds and maintain the honor of the State.

The evidence of York, Simpson, and Norton, the originators of the scheme to expose and defeat Pomeroy, is all in, and is clear and emphatic that Senator-elect Ingalls was wholly ignorant of it in its inception and progress, receiving his first information from York's public disclosure in Joint Convention.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 11.—The Legislative Investigating Committee, at their session to-day, examined E. G. Orebaugh, official reporter of the House of Representatives, who testifies that Wm. Parr, a member of the last Legislature, had told him that, after the law was passed to transfer the Central Lunatic Asylum from the old location to its present site, he had been offered one-seventh of the ten acres of the old Asylum grounds. Orebaugh refused to give the name of his informant without consultation with him.

The Bar of this county, to-day, adopted resolutions approving the bill now before the Legislature to abolish second trials.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 11.—Speaker Croswell appointed a Committee of Investigation on the charges of drunkenness against Augustine H. Giddings, Judge of the Fourteenth Circuit, with a view to impeachment. The Committee consists of Rose, of Mecosta; Caplis, of Wayne; Grant, of Washtenaw; Cobb, of Kalamazoo; and Brunson, of Clinton. This afternoon the Detroit Pork bill passed the House in Committee of the Whole. The bill establishing a Commission of Fisheries was defeated in the House, this morning, on the third reading.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—Governor Smith sent a special message, yesterday, to the Legislature, to the effect that $2,567,435 must be provided during the current year to meet bonds falling due, and to pay the interest on the public debt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 11.—Both Houses resolved to suspend business until after the funeral of Governor Geary, and that the State bear the funeral expenses. Both Chambers are dressed in mourning.

M. Thiers on the Pope and the Italian Kingdom.

M. Thiers appears to have spoken with great frankness to the deputation of the Right who were sent to ask him questions with what led to the departure of M. de Bourgoing from Rome. He said to M. Gabriel de Belcastel: "Like you, I am a supporter of the temporal power; like you, I regret the formation of the Kingdom of Italy; but we are in presence of an accomplished fact, face to face with a situation which I have contributed to bring about as little as you have. To modify the state of things, it would be necessary to go to war. Do you wish to do so? For my own part, I am determined not to commit an act or utter a word which can lead to a conflict. What is happening is disagreeable to you, but it is to the same degree disagreeable to me, and it is you who propose to question me on the subject. The Kingdom of Italy exists, and we have only one true and great interest, and that is to live on good terms with it. There are so many reasons which tend to separate its interests from ours, that we must not exaggerate. The time would be ill-chosen for doing so. There is on foot at present in Europe a crusade against the Papacy. The man who has placed himself at the head of this campaign against the Holy See is indefatigable. He is one of the greatest men of this century—one of those who have made the grandeur of Germany and overwhelmed our our country. I refer, of course, to M. de Bismarck. He is now bestowing his favors with profusion on Italy, which is his natural ally in the great struggle on which he has entered. It is evident that nothing is neglected by this profound politician which can induce Italy to enter into an alliance with Prussia. Do you wish to promote the alliance? We respect the rights of the Holy See; we desire that it should be fully and completely independent; but we accept accomplished facts, and we shall do nothing which will separate us from a King and his Ministers with whom we can only express satisfaction."

How to Cure a Cold.

From the Danbury News.

One of our citizens who has been troubled with a severe cold on the lungs, effected his recovery in the following simple manner: He boiled a little boneset and hoarhound together, and drank freely of the tea before going to bed. The next day he took five pills, put one kind of plaster on his breast, another under his arms, and still another on his back. Under advice from an experienced old lady he took all these off with an oyster-knife in the afternoon, and slapped on a mustard paste instead. His mother put some onion drafts on his feet, and gave him a lump of tar to swallow. Then he put some hot bricks to his feet, and went to bed. Next morning, another old lady came in with a bottle of goose-oil, and gave him a dose of it in a quill, and an aunt arrived about the same time from Bethel, with a bundle of sweet fern which she made into a tea, and gave him every half-hour until noon, when he took a big dose of salts. After dinner, his wife, who had seen a fine old lady of great experience in doctoring, on Franklin street, gave him two pills of her make, about the size of an English walnut, and of a similar shape, and two table-spoonfuls of home-made balsam to keep them down. Then he took a half-pint of hot rum at the suggestion of an old sea Captain in the next house, and steamed his legs with an alcohol bath. At this crisis two of the neighbors arrived, who saw at once that his blood was out of order, and gave him a half gallon of spearmint tea, and a big dose of castor oil. Before going to bed he took eight of a new kind of pill, wrapped about his neck a flannel soaked in hot vinegar and salt, and had feathers burnt on a shovel in his room. He is now thoroughly cured, and full of gratitude. We advise our readers to cut this out and keep it where it can be readily found when danger threatens.

The Story of a Lady's Bustle.

The Sullivan County, N. Y., *Republican* relates this little story consequent upon the bursting of a lady's bustle,—no extraordinary or to-be-noticed circumstance in itself;

About two weeks since, as a young lady of this village was being helped into a sleigh, the horses started suddenly and threw her with such violence on the seat as to break her bustle to pieces. At the time she fell she felt a sharp pain in her hip, and thought nothing of the occurrence until the following day, when, upon an examination of the collapsed bustle, it was discovered that one end of a steel rib was broken, and it was surmised that the sharp pain she felt at the time of the accident had been caused by the steel penetrating her hip and breaking off.

Dr. Quinlan was called, and, administering chloroform, cut crosswise and lengthwise, but was unable to find the missing piece. About a week subsequently, a sister of the young lady saw something protruding from the wound made by the doctor, and, seizing hold of it, pulled out a large thick needle, over an inch and a half in length, it being so black and rusty as to be hardly recognizable.

The needle, from the fact of its coming out point first, must have been forced in at the blunt end. The only way that the friends can account for the needle's being in her body is that the dressmaker who made the dress must have left it in some portion of the garment, and as the young lady was thrown in the seat, it must have been pressed against the woodwork and driven into her hip.

A Royal Golden Wedding.

The golden wedding of King John and Queen Amalie of Saxony was made a day of rejoicing the country through. At 10 a. m. the blessing of the church (Catholic) was administered in the palace, the guests of honor being present, and arranged according to their dignity in high or low places. On the left and right of the bridal pair were the members of their family, and immediately behind them the Emperor and Empress of Prussia. The Queen was dressed in white moire-antique trimmed with gold lace, a gold-embroidered mantle of the same, a wreath of golden myrtle leaves with a row of diamonds in front about her hair, and pearls and diamonds, and diamonds and pearls and gold distributed about her royal person as profusely as good taste and the once-in-a-lifetime festivity of the occasion would allow. When, according to the German custom, the King was asked if his love was as earnest as at the time of his betrothal, fifty years before, and if he could promise to continue true to this marriage contract to the end of his life, his emphatic "ya" sounded clearly through the hall, and might have caused a smile on a less august occasion. The remarried royal pair, accompanied by those present, then repaired to the Court Church, which is connected by a covered passage with the second story of the castle, where a Te Deum was sung, and a short mass celebrated. During the Te Deum all the church bells in the city were rung and cannon fired at short intervals.

LONDON.

The Death of Louis Napoleon, and How It Is Received in England.

The Prince of Wales Not Permitted to Attend the Funeral.

Contentions Among the Bonapartists--Hostility Between Prince Napoleon and the Empress.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 1873.

The outbursts to which English opinion is subject invariably excites surprise, and not unfrequently the contempt, of other nations. Frenchmen, Germans, and Italians find it difficult to comprehend how so phlegmatic a race can thus suddenly lose its self-possession. The late Louis Napoleon, twenty years ago, was

MORE HATED IN ENGLAND

than anywhere else. The atrocities of the *Coup d' Etat* were pronounced unpardonable, and the one daily journal which apologized for them secured the name of "the base exception." It was the general opinion that he would be assassinated, and more than once there were announcements in the journals that he actually had been shot. Just after the Orsini attempt, I heard one of the most distinguished men of the day observe, in the hearing of a room full of prominent personages, "Well, all I say is, *Poor Orsini!*" pronouncing the words in a tone which conveyed the impression that his sympathy was with the Italian rather than with the Emperor. Others openly apologized for the act; and, when one of the accomplices was put on his trial here, the jury acquitted him in the face of overwhelming evidence. Victor Hugo's passionate invective was enjoyed, and the Volunteer Corps were formed as a means of defiance. But the American war effected a revolution. At that date, the higher people, as a body, tacitly agreed to

PASS OVER HIS FAULTS,

or his crimes, and they kept the resolve. His death here as an exile touches their pity, and so we have had to witness a display of hero-worship during the last few days which has inspired the sober few with disgust. Much of the excitement on these occasions is due to the press. It is one of the results of the magical penny. Every body now contrives to see a newspaper, and a few dexterous writers can get up a demonstration over an enormous area with very little trouble. A Prince is ill, or an Emperor dies, and at once the theory is accepted at the newspaper-offices that the event is one about which the country

OUGHT TO BE MADE DEMONSTRATIVE.

At work go the writers of leading articles and the special correspondents. The public see in the morning's paper long columns of "affecting" writing. They find that their grief, or their enthusiasm, as the case may be, is assumed to exist, and they insensibly aid in the display they are unable to discover. There is a good deal of sham in the grief expressed about yesterday's funeral. The interest felt by the Prince of Wales is partly explained by a sort of romantic admiration for a man who underwent so many adventures, and partly by the dislike which the Prince entertains for the Germans. The Prince wanted to attend yesterday's funeral, and his mother approved of the step; but

EARL GRANVILLE INTERFERED,

and reminded him that no member of the Royal family was present at the obsequies of Louis Philippe. The incident shows the strength of the constitutional principle. His Royal Highness is said to have telegraphed to the Queen: "Granville objects. What shall I do?" The Queen, with the fine instinct which has distinguished her whole career, told him to abandon the idea of attending. If the Royal family is to be understood to represent the nation under such circumstances, the Government acted very properly. England has recognized the French Republic, and must regulate her course by respecting the position of her neighbor.

WHAT A CROWD

have we not seen this week in the streets and the railway-cars! One of Louis Napoleon's admirers says, somewhat boastfully, that "He was regarded by the blackguards of Europe as their chief," and a goodly number of those blackguards have been at Chiselhurst. Men whose names are associated with deeds of tyranny, with the brutal use of a brutal power, have figured away in the little Kentish village, parted from the scowling Communist refugees by the police. It is wonderful how soon men forget! Some of the personages who have lorded it at Chiselhurst, and whose names are paraded in the newspapers as though they were names of honor, were execrated, not many years ago, by the English people. Not more than three years ago, I saw the Emperor for some little time, and I declare I never looked at a face the expression of which was

SO SINISTER AND GENERALLY BAD.

His eye suggested treachery and cruelty. You felt that, say what you may, the face could not be the face of a good man. And half his followers—judging by the representatives they despatched to Chiselhurst—have features equally forbidding. "What scoundrels they look!" whispered a friend to me as the procession went by, and the thought was really in my mind at the time.

The Emperor buried, the quarrelling begins.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE EMPRESS

are old antagonists, and any truce between them will be but of short duration. The Prince hates Catholicism, and likes to talk Democracy. He believes that he could govern France, and that the French Liberals are ready to accept him. The Empress looks upon him as a child of the Evil One, and she is resolved to keep her son, if possible, free from his influence. The boy is delicate, body and mind. They may call him what they please, I doubt whether he understands the position. The responsibility might well alarm a stouter heart than his; and, for that reason, France need not apprehend much in the way of action from Prince Napoleon. But the division extends down to the humblest servants. No robber's cave ever held such antagonistic elements, the common interest once set aside, as the country-house at Chiselhurst does this day. That they can discuss matters calmly, and arrive at any permanent agreement, appears to me to be out of the question.

WHAT REVELATIONS

we shall see! The Emperor held in his possession the state secrets of twenty years. Not a few confidential papers were left behind at the Tuileries, and published by the Government which succeeded him; but the most important are understood to have been sent over here, out of harm's way. Did he keep a diary? Has he left an autobiography? I'll be bound to say that the Barnums of the publishing trade will speedily sound the Empress upon the matter. What letters he must have received! What confidential reports! The Mexican expedition, it is said, is greatly elucidated by papers which it was in the Emperor's power to publish; and, after the Duke de Grammont's blatting, who can believe in the discretion of a French diplomatist?

One of the Emperor's English chums was

THE HON. F. LAWLEY.

You have not forgotten the tall, benevolent-looking Lawley, who made such a curious exhibition during the Civil War? Lawley is still a contributor to the *Daily Telegraph*, and goes between the editor and his old patron, Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Lawley included the late Emperor amongst his acquaintances; so did Mr. Whitehurst. Had the latter lived only a few months longer, what columns upon columns we should have had of personal recollections. Mr. Lawley at present lets us off with a column a day. In one of his articles he writes:

"DURING THE AMERICAN WAR,

the Emperor never concealed his opinion that England had made a fatal mistake, 'not only in her own interest, but also in that of Europe,' by refusing to recognize the independence of the Confederacy at the end of 1862." This Mr. Lawley writes from his conversation with the Emperor. Now, if the Mexican correspondence is interesting, how much more would be the secret letters which we know did pass between the Emperor and Lord Palmerston on the subject of the recognition of the South! The English people always feel that their Government never had its fair share of credit for resisting France on this question. On the contrary, France, after the suppression of the rebellion, appeared decidedly the favorite of the two.

The shop-widows are

STUDDED WITH PORTRAITS

of the late Emperor, and his wife and child, and I suppose we shall soon have copies of the photographs taken of his corpse. The Empress has lost all her beauty. Indeed, to many men, her Chinese-shaped eyes are actually repulsive. The boy is a puzzle, for he is the exact image of his mother, and has not one feature or characteristic of the late Emperor. The boy will have the advantage of being without illegitimate brothers or sisters. The late Emperor had no children by any of his numerous mistresses.

THE ILLUSTRATED PAPERS

are, of course, turning an honest penny by the death. The *Illustrated London News* comes out with a large special number, made up of the reproduction of engravings of its own brought out within the last twenty-five years. Here it has an advantage over its rival, the *Graphic*. It merely has to get down from the shelf some of its old blocks, and the number is ready. The *Illustrated London News* was in existence at the time of the escape from Ham, and it reprints the account which it then published of the event. The *Graphic* is behind as to dates, for it has no past to fall back upon; but it is ready enough, all things considered, and to-morrow is to give us, "through the courtesy of the authorities at Camden Place," an extra double-page engraving, or plate paper, "founded on the photograph, taken after death, of the late Emperor." Bonapartism in England thus culminates, and I hope that, after this week, we shall hear of it no more. Heaven forbid that we should be beset much longer with reminders of the blacklegs who hung on to the skirts of the late Emperor, and who are desperately striving to put forward the boy-Prince. Were Prince Napoleon a man of courage, he might yet play a conspicuous part; but his conduct in the Crimean, Italian, and German wars has deprived him of the respect of the French army, and his name and family condemn him in the eyes of the Republican masses. Nevertheless, he intends to put himself up for the Presidency.

NEW PAPERS.

The Conservatives are to have another morning paper. Hitherto, their only organ in the daily press has been the *Standard*; but the city editor and the general editor of that sheet, having been dismissed, are starting a paper of their own, to be called the *Hour*. Possibly the title was chosen with some relation to the time it may be expected to exist. Another new venture is the *Daily Press*, which is to be a thing of shreds and patches, made up out of the other papers. I hear also that, in May, the conductors of the satirical journal, *Vanity Fair*, intend starting a daily Liberal journal. The large profits made by the dailies during the last two years are thus tempting fresh competitors; but it is still a very big job to start a daily newspaper in England, and something more than capital is needed.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—OLCOTT—In this city, Feb. 11, by the Rev. William M. Blackburn, Charles C. Davis and Fannie M. Olcott, both of Chicago. No cards.

LIDDELL—RUE—In Chicago, Feb. 11, 1873, by the Rev. C. V. Kelly, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Mr. Reuben H. Liddell and Miss Annie Maria Rue.

☞ New York papers please copy.

DIED.

LENNEX—At Oak Park, Feb. 10, Jennie, beloved wife of G. Lennex, late of Chicago, of erysipelas, aged 27 years.

Funeral at 1 o'clock to Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited.

BRYANT—In this city, Feb. 11, Lucy A., wife of E. B. Bryant, aged 40 years, 1 month and 19 days.

Funeral at residence, 792 Michigan-av., Friday, Feb. 14, at 11 a. m.

☞ New York, Buffalo, and Cleveland papers please copy.

MAHER—In this city, Feb. 11, of congestion of the brain, Mary Alice, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Maher, aged 12 years, 2 months and 11 days.

Funeral from parents' residence, 21 Blue Island-av., on Thursday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock a. m., by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are requested to attend without further notice.

REYNOLDS—At San Jose, California, on Sunday, Feb. 2, James L. Reynolds, formerly of this city, after a week's illness, from pneumonia. The deceased was 61 years of age.

Timely notice will be given of the funeral, which will not take place until the family are gathered in Chicago.

HIGGINS—The funeral of George W. Higgins, Sen., will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, corner Sangamon and West Washington-sts., Thursday, Feb. 13, at 11:30 a. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

597 STATE-ST.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF Hats, Caps, Furs, and Gents' Furnishing Goods; also, Store Fixtures, at Auction,

On WEDNESDAY morning, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 597 State-st. By order of ROBERT E. JENKINS, Assignee. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

551 Michigan-av.

GENTEEL Household Furniture,

At Auction, on THURSDAY morning, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Bedding, French China, Glass-ware, Silver-ware, Stoves, etc. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

Men's, Boys', and Youth's Calf and Kip BOOTS AND SHOES.

Wom's., Miss', and Child's. Serge and Goat and Buff Bals. and Polish.

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 9½ a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., (ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856), AUCTIONEERS, CHICAGO, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

WILL SELL

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c., ON THURSDAY.

FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE ON SATURDAY.

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS, Wednesday and Saturday Mornings, At 25, 27, 29 & 31 West Washington-st.

☞ Consignments solicited.

☞ Cash advances made on receipt of goods.

ON THURSDAY, 13th.

BANKRUPT SALE.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Tailors' Trimmings, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,

At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., on THURSDAY, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock.

By order of N. BACON, Assignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY, 15th.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1873, at 55 & 57 South Canal-st.

Also, 40,000 Prime Cigars.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE.

STOCK OF WINES, LIQUORS, &c., AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

LAST AND CLOSING SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AT 68 South Canal-st.,

Prior to our removal to the new and commodious store formerly occupied by Hamlin, Hale & Co. FURNITURE, CARPETS, SPRING BEDS, LOUNGES, CHROMOS, CUTLERY, &C., On Wednesday Morning, Feb. 12, at 9½ o'Clock. Bargains may be expected and sale positive.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 68 South Canal-st.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Regular Weekly Sales at our Salesroom, 157 Dearborn-st., every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m. Particulars at the office. Bring in your list. Special attention given to out-door sales. T. S. FITCH & CO.

WHEDON, TYLER & CO.,

General Auctioneers, 117, 119, 121 and 123 Fifth-st., near Pine, St. Louis, Mo., hold Regular Trade Sales every day.

Mondays and Thursdays—Boots and Shoes.

Tuesdays and Fridays—Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

Wednesdays—Clothing, Piece Goods, &c.

Saturdays, Special Sales—Groceries, Hardware, Furniture, Harness, &c.

We have the most reliable Auction market in the country. Cash advanced on consignments. WHEDON, TYLER & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Bankrupt Stock of VALER'S CIGAR STORE, No. [illegible] West Randolph-st., FRIDAY, Feb. 14, at 10 a. m., consisting of a large stock of Cigars, of every variety; Tobacco, Fancy Goods, Show Cases, Fixtures, Indian Figure, Lease, etc. Goods will be sold without reserve.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE; will buy the furniture; only three in family; will pay no fancy price; reference first-class. Address [illegible], Tribune office.